PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

Bombay Gazette

THE TWELVE PAGES.

MORNING EDITION.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY.

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK,
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,477.—New Series.] BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JULY 31, 1908. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing Saturday	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
8-30 P.M.				
1st Aug	ARABIA	7903	MOLDAVIA	9500
8th "	CALEDONIA	7358		
15th "	PERSIA	7951		
22nd "	CALEDONIA	7358	HIMALAYA	6898
29th "	MAY-MORA	10503		
6th Sept	EGYPT	7912	MACEDONIA	10512
12th "	CALEDONIA	7358		
19th "	ARCADIA	6603	MONGOLIA	9505
26th "	EGYPT	7912		
3rd Oct.	ARCADIA	6603	INDIA	7911
10th "	ARABIA	7903		
17th "	ARCADIA	6603	VICTORIA	6322
24th "	PERSIA	7951		
31st "	SALSETTE	6000	BRITANNIA	6525

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M., for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1909.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
20th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
27th "	CALEDONIA	7358		
6th March	MOOLTAN	9021		
13th "	EGYPT	7912		
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
27th "	ARABIA	7903		
3rd Apl.	MAGNOLIA	10512		
10th "	PERSIA	7951		
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
24th "	MANTUA	11000		
1st May	SALSETTE	6000	MCNGOLIA	9505

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	6th Aug. 1908.
SALAZIE	4,147	Allland	3rd Sept. "
DUMBEA	5,856	Boyer	1st Oct. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	29th "
SYDNEY	4,118	X	26th Nov. "
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	24th Dec "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes [illegible] Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione Generale Italiana's or Harrison Lines.

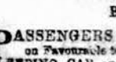
TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains	To Sail on or about
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	14th August 1908.
SYDNEY	4,118	X	11th Sept. "
NERA	5538	Schmitz	9th Oct. "

For further Particulars apply to—

L. BRICARD,
Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.



BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct for BRINDISI and VENICE

(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
R. RUBATINO	4,380	L. Manzini	15th Aug 1908.
D. BALDUINO	4,380	Mazanzini	15th Sept 1908.
R. RUBATINO	4,360	L. Mancini	15th Oct. 1908.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 385	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	" 900	" 575	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.
Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 800; 2nd Class Rs. 550. Special Rates for Missionaries, Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at any port en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY to PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
CAPRI	6,000	D. Pedone	17th Aug 1908.
ISCHIA	5,000	G. Botetto	17th Sept 1908.
CAPRI	6,000	D. Pedone	17th Oct. 1908.

Excellent first-class accommodation. Fares to PENANG Rs. 140, to [illegible] to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 250.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

For further particulars, apply to—

G. DEGROSSI,
AGENT
No. 10, Hornby Road

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI (direct).

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.
KOLA	1,205	Thur. 6th Aug.	9 a.m.
LINGA	2,171	Fri. 31st July	6 a.m.*

* On arrival of the English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "KASARA," 1,195 tons, on MONDAY 3rd Aug. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Basren.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA," 1,205 tons, on THURSDAY, 6th Aug. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, and Basreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,720 tons, sailing on or about 1st Aug.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.
31st July, 1908.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
F. FERDINAND	6,046	E. Nitsche	1st August 1908
PERSIA	5,899	G. Bartele	1st Sept. 1908
AFRICA	4,696	P. Radesich	1st October 1908
KOERNER	5,301	A. Foresti	1st Nov. 1908
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcevich	16th Nov. 1908.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE. are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS

are issued, to Return either by Messaceries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
AUSTRIA	7388	Captain	24th August 1908.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the

ACTING AGENT,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co
Samoon House 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular Fortnightly service from BOMBAY via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about
* KAISER	2800	Pohlenz	31st July.
KAUZLER	3000	Michelsen	10th Aug.
* REICHSTAG	2100	Jacobsen	21st "

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, DAR-ES-SALAM and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, and DURBAN.

S. S. KAUZLER will call at Seychelles.
*Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES,
Agent.
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, 15TH JULY, 1908.

DECEMBER 18TH, 1907.

ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY via KARACHI to LONDON (via MARSEILLES OR GENOA); LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

From Bombay or Karachi.	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Suez	440	704	352	528	330	495
Port Said	468	748	374	561	352	528
Marseilles (Genoa or Naples)	578	935	495	770	429	649
Liverpool	605	929	517	792	462	704
London overland via Genoa or Marseilles returning via Marseilles or Naples	663	*1135	579	*990	489	809
Karachi	44	"	40	"	33	"

* Returning journey from Liverpool, by Sea. Rs. 1,038, Rs. 845 and Rs. 731, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

LIST OF APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.
C. City of Paris	..	July 13	Aug. 15	..."
C. City of Manchester	..	July 20	Aug. 22	..."
B. Merton Hall	..	Aug. 6	Aug. 25	..."
C. City of Karachi	..	Sept. 8	..."	Sept. 26
A. Trafford Hall	..	Oct. 10	..."	Oct. 28
C. City of Glasgow	..	Oct. 18	..."	Nov. 5
C. City of Manchester	..	Oct. 26	..."	Nov. 15
C. City of London	..	Nov. 7	..."	Nov. 23
B. Merton Hall	..	Nov. 19	Dec. 10	..."
A. City of Penarce	..	Nov. 27	..."	Dec. 18 1909
A. City of Sparta	..	Dec. 14 1909	..."	Jan. 2
A. Trafford Hall	..	Jan. 10	..."	Jan. 13

A.—First Class passenger steamers carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.
B.—Cargo boats carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess and having accommodation for 2—12 passengers.
C.—Steamers which have both first and second class accommodation:

For full particulars, apply to

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agent ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS, Bombay.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Offices have been MOVED from the premises in Armenian Lane and Medows Street, and are now located at 2, GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all classes of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.
COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.
PASSENGERS met on Arrival and
BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.
INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 210,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES STEUART,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 800,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.
BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay.	Tuticorin.	Camp Aden.
Madras.	Chittagong.	Steamer Point-Aden.
Karachi.	Rangoon.	Zanzibar.
Cawnpore.	Mandalay.	Mombasa.
Lahore.	Colombo.	Nairobi.
Amritsar.	Kandy.	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY Manager.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) .....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) .....Rs. 21,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.
BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.
RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M'LATTEY,
AGENT.
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.

LAYS OF THE LAW.
(A Selection of Leading Cases)
By W. E. H. Re. 1

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.

Apply "The Bombay Gazette" Office.

SEND YOUR OLD PIANO TO US

For thorough renovation
OR

Bluthner Pianos.
Steinweg Nachf.
Schiedmayer Pianos.
Lipp & Sons Pianos.

We give full value for Second-hand pianos in exchange for new pianos. Communicate with us and it will be to your advantage if you want the best and most up to-date Piano; it is possible to obtain. The superior Musical Qualities and the Durability in the Indian Climate, of our pianos, have been more than demonstrated by the number now in use all over India.

"Are the Sweetest-toned pianos in the world.—Dr. *Oscar Paul*.
"Like all instruments of the excellent house of Steinweg Nachf. has afforded one the greatest pleasure.—*Joh Brahms*.
"It gives one the greatest pleasure to play on it.—*Sir Edward Elgar*.
"The best upright pianos made.—*T. Haigh Mus. B.*

	FROM
MARCKS AND CO.'S PIANOS	Rs. 550
LIPP & SONS PIANOS	,, 750
SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS	,, 820
STEINMEG NACHF PIANOS	,, 850
BLUTHNER PIANOS	,, 985

GRADUAL PAYMENTS ARRANGED.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
Sole Agents,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

(ESTABLISHED 1797).

As Agents of the above First-class Offices, we are prepared to accept LIFE, and FIRE RISKS.

Terms on Application to W. & A. GRAHAM & CO. BOMBAY.

LET your choice of a TYPEWRITER be in favour of a VISIBLE WRITER, a good Manifolder and one which will not easily get out of order.

The OLIVER Typewriter

MUST be the Machine of your choice. ITS VISIBLE WRITING Feature, great manifolding Power and Reliability have made it the SUCCESS that it is.

THERE can be no doubt about it.

SOLE AGENTS.

W. H. THORNS & Co.,
13-15, HORNBY ROW BOMBAY.

FOR MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,
Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour Rs. 2-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Re. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

A FACT WORTH NOTING.

PAGE & SANDEMAN'S
Celebrated
INVALID'S PORT,
Gold Capsule, is
SECOND TO NONE.
Insist on having it.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

AGENT—
A. DE SOUZA
BOMBAY
AND
CALCUTTA.

GRIMBLE'S
MALT VINEGAR.
LONDON & EDINBURGH.
ESTABLISHED IN 1849

SCOTTISH TRIALS. 1908.

TRADE MARK

As usual, the most noticeable feature was the overwhelming popularity and success of

DUNLOP TYRES

OFFICIAL RESULTS IN BRIEF:
119 daily non-stop runs were made on
DUNLOPS.
57 daily non-stop runs were divided between 4 other Makes of Tyres.
9 Cars made complete non-stop runs on all five days on
DUNLOPS.
4 Cars made complete non-stop runs on all five days on other Makes of Tyres.
HILL CLIMBS.
30 first places in all seven classes on
DUNLOPS.
5 first places divided between other Makes of Tyres.

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE Co., LTD.,
49, Apollo Street, BOMBAY, and 14, Clive Street, CALCUTTA.

LIPTONS.

FROM 10th JULY
LIPTONS
BOMBAY ADDRESS
WILL BE
23 TO 33, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Larger and more Extensive Stock of
FRESH PROVISIONS, OILMANS STORES, ETC.
Will be held when the entire premises at above address are completed.
NOTE ADDRESSES FOR WHOLESALE SUPPLIES.
BOMBAY, 23 TO 33, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
TELEGRAMS "LIPTEA" POST BOX 248.
KARACHI, NICOLL ROAD.

"THE FLAG."

THE UNION JACK CLUB BOOK.

On July 1st, 1907, his Majesty the King opened the Union Jack Club in London, thus setting the seal of his approval upon one of the most timely movements for the advantage of sailors and soldiers which has ever been inaugurated. The object of the Union Jack Club is to provide in the heart of London, a Club where the thousands of his Majesty's bluejackets and soldiers can obtain food and lodging, under suitable conditions, at a moderate price. The best justification for this work is its enormous success. The Club has been opened not quite a year. During the first nine months of its existence it furnished sleeping accommodation for 16,575 sailors, 2,201 soldiers, and 3,290 Royal Marines, whilst a very much larger number used the building as an ordinary club. The Club possesses 204 bedrooms, a well-stocked library, a reading and writing room, and all the appurtenances which go to the equipment of an institution of this character. It is purely undenominational; it is practically self-supporting, and its affairs are conducted by a General Committee on which there are representative soldiers and sailors elected by their comrades. The more intricate business matters of the Club are in the hands of the Union Jack Club Association, which is an incorporated body.

But the Club has suffered from the defects of its qualities. Almost as soon as it became known, it was found that the original establishment, large as it was, was inadequate to the needs of the sister services. Every week-end there arrive at the Club office many a sailor or soldier member who finds to his chagrin that he is one of probably a couple of hundred or more who cannot be accommodated, because every one of the 204 rooms is occupied. It has, therefore, been determined to endeavour to remedy these shortcomings by substantially enlarging the building. It is hoped to add to the accommodation a further hundred and fifty bedrooms, and also to enable the management to permit members to continue their association with the Club after they leave the active list. If this accommodation can be secured the first Union Jack Club will stand as perfect a club as can be desired, a complete and noble memorial to the sailors and soldiers who have given their lives to the Empire. It is also hoped to establish in every big naval station or garrison town a Union Jack Club conducted on the same principles as the first Club, and affiliated with it, but controlled by local and representative committees. The promoters will feel that they have reached the goal of their ambitions when it is possible for every sailor and soldier arriving at a naval or military station of importance to proceed to his own Club. These Union Jack Clubs throughout the Empire, Sir Edward Ward well said, will be a sign that the Emprie has reconized, and does recognise, the service of its warrior sons.

So much for the Club. What part in its history is played by the "The Flag," the book of the Union Jack Club? Well, first and last, this is an endeavour to raise some of the money necessary to build those hundred and fifty rooms and to make the Club in every sense worthy for the twin services. It is a book on the lines of the "Annuals," which are immensely popular in England. But it is a book produced under entirely novel conditions. All contributions have been presented by the authors and artists. These include some of the men most eminent in art and literature to-day. Then the whole of the paper was given by a great English firm. The Printing and binding were done at cost price, and this sum was met entirely by a great benefactor of the Club who wishes to remain anonymous. The art contributions were reproduced by a firm of engravers free of charge. The advertisements were obtained without the payment of commission. The publishing is undertaken free of cost by the "Daily Mail" in Great Britain and by the "Times of India" in India.

Finally, two great English bookselling firms agreed to pay the full price for every copy of "The Flag" sold through their agency, thus doing away with all commissions. So that every twelve annas paid for a copy of "The Flag" means twelve annas towards the funds of The Union Jack Club.

But it means a good deal more than that. Every individual who purchases a copy of "The Flag" receives more than twelve annas worth of matter. If the contributors had been paid the ordinary remuneration for their work, the book could not have been produced at the price. Mr. George Meredith writes a little poem, "Il-y-a Cent Ans"; Mr. Rudyard Kipling contributes an amusing motor burlesque, "The Marred Drives of Windsor"; Miss Marie Corelli sends patriotic verses, "England"; and there is a host of brilliant contributors:—Sir W. S. Gilbert, Mr. W. Clarke Russell, Lord Montagu of Beaulieu, Mr. Alfred Austin, Mr. Edgar Wallace, Sir Gilbert Parker, Mr. Mostyn T. Piggot Jean Middlemass, Sir Conan Doyle, "Linesman," Mrs. John Strange Winter, Mr. W. A. Horn, Mr. Robert Hichens, and Mr. W. W. Jacobs. The art contributors are not less notable:—Sir Alma Tadema, Mr. Byam Shaw, Mr. Dudley Hardy, Mr. Raven Hill, Mr. Tom Brown, Mr. John Hassall, and most of the brilliant black and white artists of the day. Her Majesty the Queen has graciously given permission for some of her photographs to be reproduced. The book is moreover as well printed as it possibly could be by one of the best firms in London.

"The Flag" is now obtainable from the offices of the publishers in India, "The Times of India," Bombay, at the price of twelve annas a copy. It will soon be purchasable all over the country. It is necessary to assert once more that every purchaser of a copy receives more than twelve annas worth of printed matter. Then he has the satisfaction of knowing that he is contributing twelve annas to the funds of the Union Jack Club, whose immense usefulness has been more than demonstrated by the demands upon it. Said His Majesty the King, when he opened the Club nearly a year ago: "I earnestly hope that the efforts which you have made and your aspirations for the future you will have the happiest fruition, and that the Club which is opened to-day will for many years to come prove a benefit, a comfort, and a means of improvement for those for whom it is intended." Everyone who purchases a copy of "The Flag" is helping to make the Union Jack Club more capable of fulfilling its mission amongst the sailors and soldiers of the Empire.

LADIES' LIMERICK COMPETITION.—Prizes Rs. 50. Send Rs. 1-12 for one half-inch "SPARLING'S PATENT" LOCK, Post Free, and Stamped Envelope for Limerick, &c.:—L. S. Competition, care of Lessee, "SPARLING'S PATENTS, Aligarh, U. P.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railways, Abstracts of Rules and Regulations, Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad. Postal and Telegraphic Information, Steam-Boat and Dak Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Systems on the Indian Lines, Price, Eight Annas Annual Subscription Rs. 5 including Postage.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

WANTED, for the Royal Indian Marine, TWO EUROPEAN SHIP'S CARPENTERS. Pay Rs. 90 per mensem, rising by annual increments of Rs. 10 to Rs. 140 per mensem, plus rations.

2. The appointments will be on probation for 12 months, and the candidates so appointed will be required to produce a discharge certificate from their last employers.

3. Apply in person with copies of testimonials to STAFF OFFICER, R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay.

G. H. HEWETT, Captain, R. N.,
Director of the Royal Indian Marine.

POONA 2ND EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 8TH AUGUST, 1908.

OWNERS are reminded that ENTRIES CLOSE at 6 P. M., on MONDAY, 3rd August, 1908.

J. E. HUGHES,
Ag. Secretary,
WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

POONA, 29TH JULY, 1908.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Police Supplies, Burma, Rangoon, up to 12 o'clock, noon, on the 20th October, 1908, for the SUPPLY of CLOTHING, ACCOUTREMENTS, SADDLERY and MISCELLANEOUS STORES, for the Civil and Military Police, in Burma for a period of two years, namely, from the 1st April, 1909 to 31st March, 1911.

Tenders must be submitted in the prescribed forms, and all particulars regarding the Contract can be obtained on application to the Superintendent of Police Supplies, Burma, Rangoon.

Samples of all articles can be seen at the Police Supply Stores, Rangoon, during office hours on any day except Sundays and Gazetted Holidays.

Tenders will be opened in presence of those who choose to be present and the Undersigned does not bind himself to accept or recommend for acceptance the lowest or any Tender.

E. B. WHITTING,
Superintendent of Police Supplies, Burma.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

POONA RACING SEASON, 1908.

THE RACING SEASON will consist of about 12 EXTRA MEETINGS, to be held on Saturdays and Holidays from August to October, 1908, and the POONA RACES (7 days) 5th, 9th, 12th, 16th, 19th, 23rd and 26th, September, 1908.

Rates for Season Tickets, or Book of Coupons, are as follows:—

	Rs.
A. For the whole Season of EXTRAS and CLOSED MEETINGS and POONA RACES.	60
Ladies, each	15
B. POONA RACES ONLY, 5th to 26th September, 1908	25
Ladies, each	5

N.B.—MEMBERS OF THE TURF CLUB and LADIES will receive Tickets.

NON-MEMBERS OF THE TURF CLUB will receive Books of Coupons.

2. Tickets and Books of Coupons are obtainable at the Office of the Turf Club, Race Course, Poona, or at the Gate.

3. No Tickets or Books of Coupons will be issued without payment.

DAY TICKETS.

FIRST ENCLOSURE.

	Rs.	As.
Single Ticket	5	0
Lady or Child	2	0

SECOND ENCLOSURE.

	Rs.	As.
Single Ticket	1	8
Soldiers in Uniform	1	0
Lady or Child	0	8

1. Day Tickets are obtainable at the Gate only.

2. Special Trains from and to Bombay will run as usual.

N. B.—Tickets of admission are subject to the Rules and Regulations of the Western India Turf Club.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. Club.

RACE STAND,
POONA, 15TH JUNE, 1908.

Please Read This!

Are you suffering from Dyspepsia or Indigestion?

THEN TRY

EDWARD'S PAPIYA ESSENCE.

It is strongly recommended by medical men in above complaints and in many affections of chest and heart as Asthma, Palpitation, &c., which are only simulated diseases arising from disordered stomach.

WHAT PEOPLE SAY OF IT.

From MRS. ELIZABETH WAGENTREIBER, Delhi:—

"With much pleasure and many thanks I beg to acknowledge the benefit I derived from your far-famed 'Essence of Papiya.' I suffered from Dyspepsia in a most painful form and found great relief after taking the first two bottles and continued to take four more. After the sixth I felt so much better that I left off taking it regularly but if at any time I feel the old pain and symptoms returning, I immediately take another bottle of the Essence. I am now able to eat mere and can change my diet without fear of what were to me most dreaded attacks of indigestion."

From MR. E. L. M. ASANSOLE, E. I. Railway:—

"I had very bad Dyspepsia, my food used to turn rotten and sour my stomach and I used one bottle of Essence of Papiya and now I am sure I could digest a brick. It has thoroughly cured me of Dyspepsia, hence I have so much confidence in your medicines. You certainly deserve credit for introducing such a medicine to poor suffering dyspeptics. You may certainly publish what I have said about your Papiya Essence."

From MR. W. F. LEGGE, Buttowrah, Jaunpore:—

"I had for several months been suffering from severe attacks of Dyspepsia and loss of appetite, and in fact lost over 4 stone in weight, when a friend who had for years been a sufferer from the same disorder, advised me to try your Edward's Papiya Essence, which he said had done him a wonderful deal of good. I followed his advice and I am happy to say, have found relief. I have taken it according to the instructions on the bottles; am no longer troubled with indigestion and have recovered my appetite. As I think this agreeable remedy should be generally known, you are at liberty to publish this statement."

PREPARED (ONLY) BY

E. J. LAZARUS & CO.,

Medical Hall, Benares.

Price, Rs. 3 per Bottle.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lenses will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong in stopping off the Rays.
Can be of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 25.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

ENQUIRE WITHIN.

CHEAP AND USEFUL WORKS OF REFERENCE CONTAINING INFORMATION ON ALL SUBJECTS.

	Rs. a.
ENQUIRE WITHIN UPON EVERYthing. Enlarged and thoroughly Revised. 448 pages. Strongly bound in cloth.	2 3
DICTIONARY OF USEFUL Knowledge. Complete in 2 Volumes, half bound	7 8
WONDERFUL THINGS OF ALL Nations. Accurate and Interesting Descriptions, with numerous Illustrations	1 14
THE HISTORICAL FINGER-POST. A Handy Book of Terms, Phrases, Epithets, Cognomens, Allusions, etc. By Edward Shelton	1 14
NOTICES TO CORRESPONdents. Consisting of several Thousand Editorial Answers to Questions, selected from the best Authorities	1 14
CHAMBERS'S INFORMATION for the People. Edited by W. and R. Chambers. 2 vols. With numerous Illustrations	12 0
ONE THOUSAND CURIOUS Things worth knowing. One Thousand Selected Questions from the "Questions and Answers" page of "Pearson's Weekly."	0 12
MEMOIRS OF EXTRAORDINARY Popular delusions and the Madness of Crowds. By Charles MacKay, LL.D. With numerous Woodcuts	2 10
THE GALLERY OF NATURE. A Pictorial and Descriptive Tour through Creation illustrative of the Wonders of Astronomy, Physical Geography, and Geology. By the Rev. Thomas Milner, M.A.	7 8

A. J. COMBRIDGE & CO.,

ESPLANADE ROAD, OPP. CLOCK TOWER, **BOMBAY.**

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to One P.M. on MONDAY, the 21st day of September, 1908, for the SUPPLY of:—3 AIR COMPRESSOR CYLINDERS with Fittings by Messrs. Walker Bros. Wigan.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may be obtained free of charge from the Undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 450 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign or carry out the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount, will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

JOSEPH HALL, M.INST.C.E., M.I. MECH.E., &c.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office,
BOMBAY, 30TH JULY, 1908.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 31st Inst., at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD AND Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Sergeant House, Apollo Bunder, near the Saluting Battery, the valuable and handsome French-polished teakwood and blackwood household furniture, such as dining table and chairs, mirrored sideboard, dinnerwaggon, marble-topped tables and teapoys, drawingroom suite of sofas and chairs, lined velvet, cabinets, easychairs, teapoys, bedsteads, single and double mirror door almirah, cloches press, chest of drawer, marble-topped drawing and washhand tables, bedroom sofas, valuable engravings, partition screen, Church organ, revolving office table, glassware, crockery ware, and platedware, Hinks' lamps, table ornaments, etc., the property of G. F. Cooke, Esq., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE PEARLS.

On MONDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CROWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms in Bank Street, Fort, by order of the mortgagee Mahomed Amir Fakri and on account at the risk of the Mortgagor Ali Hosain Abdulla Casum.

1 Parcel undrilled white round pearls, weighing about 1,300 chows.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale, the balance to be paid and pearls taken delivery of within four days.

The above pearls will be on view at the Rooms of the Auctioneers from 11 a.m. on the day of sale.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 3rd proximo at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as writing, dressing, and wash-hand tables, teapoys, almirahs, cabinets, chest-of-drawers, iron safe, cots, mantsafe, cupboards.

2 Cottage pianos by James and Son and C. Curtis.

The effects of the late Mr. Robert-Kazdamaun—Woollen and cotton wearing apparels, bedding linen, boots, etc.

By order of the Post Master General, Bombay.—Uncleared articles from the Bombay Dead Letter Office, consisting of metal and silver watches, gold ring, books, stamps, airguns, wearing apparel, sample cuttings.

At 3 p.m.

Several gent's bicycles by different makers:
1 French-polished rubber-tyred office shigram.
1 Double-seated glass-fronted brougham.
1 Rubber-tyred light victoria.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY, 31ST JULY, 1908.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, Sweepings, &c., &c., at the G. I. P. Railway, Wari Bunder Goods Depot.

In accordance with Section 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX. of 1890, under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 31st instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Wari Bunder Goods Depot.

A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain sweepings, bags of Javari, Rapeseeds, Linseeds, Cottonseeds, Hards, boxes of Machinery, Luggage, Glasswars, Tea, Oil-manseres, bundles of C. P. goods, bagging, wooden toys, waste, casks of Alizarine, yellow earth, stone Jars, iron beams, buckets, lot of condemned sheets, heaps of sweeping grain, old records, picking cotton, and other miscellaneous articles, &c.

One case handle fire engine and one case rubber hose, damaged by fire.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the Premises, on MONDAY the 3rd August, 1908, at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.):

The Materials for removal of the following buildings:

Building Street Nos. 44-50, 8-12, 52-54, 56-58-60; case Nos. 69, 70, 72, 73, 74. Doongri Street.

Building Street Nos. 50-52 and 68, 1-9 and 27, 2-4 and 29-31, 11-13, 39-43, 27-32, case Nos. 60, 59, 58, 153, 89, 90, Koliwada Lane, Nos. 2 and 3, 2nd Esplanade Lane and Koliwada Lane.

Building Street Nos. 16-18, 337-339, 345-347, case Nos. 62, 62-A, 63 Janjikar Street.

Building Street Nos. 31-39, 43-47, 49, 59-61 and 1-9, case Nos. 146, 154, 155, Jambli Street.

MENESSE & Co.

BOMBAY, 31ST JULY, 1908.

ALMANAC for 1908.—Descriptive Sheet Almanac. A Compendium of Official and Commercial Information. Always useful and available in a Condensed Form Price Four Annas. Apply Box No. 404, c/o "Bombay Gazette." Office.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line. Eight Annas.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—Will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order, and even now it work as if it were quite new. Mrs L. ALMEIDA. Girgaum Bombay

DR. W. COOK, M.A., M.D., writes:—"KADI" saved a life in Bronchitis, as there was every indication of speedy death. DR. O. S. writes from LONDON:—"A 6 months' bedridden case of ASTHMA was relieved at once by "KADI" and in 3 days was as well as usual." (Original Testimonials open to inspection). "Kadi" is wonderful for COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COLDS and PNEUMONIA. Rs. 1-8-0.—D. SPECIFIO Co., Oppt. "Bombay Club," Fort.

ARE YOU IN A HURRY?—We will hire you a car at a moment's notice. We undertake repairs, HILL, SAWYER & Co., 35-37 Medows Street, Bombay.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

BANGALORE.—FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-boxes, arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted For particulars apply to No. 558, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, contains a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange, List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charter and Shipments. Annual Subscription in advance Rs. 12 Single copy Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office Green Street.

CLUB WHISKY.—The King of Scotch BLENDS has no equal. Extensively used by all the leading Clubs throughout India. Rs. 3-8 per bot., Rs. 38 per doz. PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd.

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of England and having one little girl, aged 10, would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate. Excellent references.—W. care of this Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—Rs. 2. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ENVELOPES.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application to "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

ENGINE & BOILER.—For Sale.—A Portable Loco Type Boiler, with Engine, in good working order, by Ransomes Head & Jefferies. Open to any examination by intending purchasers. Apply Box No 407, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants Patronised by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Gomasts and Mahomedan Servants whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 2, Moffusil Rs. 3 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 21, Ch. G. St, (First Floor), Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh. Rs. 6. Apply Box No. 405, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 2, Green Street, Fort.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

LAWN—MOWERS.—Patent Excelsior Imperial pattern, from 8 to 20 inches, Garden Tools, Knives and Scissors and all Garden Sundries.—PALKHAR and Co. Sitaram Buildings, Near Crawford Market, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. H. Re. 1. Apply Box No. 404, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MEDICAL MAN, with 14 years experience willing to accept ENGAGEMENT of a permanent nature Has had experience in Hospitals, Emigration Service and Pharmacy; also Medical Charge of Vessels. European, Bachelor, age 38. Apply Box No. 1390, c/o "Bombay Gazette."

MATRIMONIAL.—A young PARSEE GENTLEMAN, of a respectable family, desires to correspond with a respectable Parsee Lady with a view to matrimony. Correspondence, strictly confidential. Apply with particulars to Box No. 1359, Advt. Dept., the "Bombay Gazette."

MACHINERY FOR SALE. A Loco type Boiler and Engine, N. H. P. 7, by Robey & Co. certificated 50 lbs. Pressure per square inch. Tested under Hydraulic Pressure to 80 lbs. Just put off work owing to change to Electricity. Open to Inspection. No reasonable offer will be refused. Apply Box No. 403, care of "Bombay Gazette."

"OVERLAND SUMMARY."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete rechauffé of Indian News, particularly entertaining for Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription (inclusive of postage), One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum.

OLD ISSUES OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," of the "WEEKLY BUDGET," and of the "OVERLAND SUMMARY," when available, are supplied at special prices, which vary, according to lapse of time, between As. 2 and Rs. 5 and higher.

OFFICE DESK.—A standing Office Desk, by John Roberts and Co. Excellent quality and finish. Price Rs. 50. Apply Box No. 397, care of "Bombay Gazette."

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON. The largest and leading in the East, no expense or trouble spared. Luxuriously provides for the convenience and demands of Constituents. A visit is earnestly solicited to Cox's Building (Top Floor), Horaby Road, Fort, Bombay.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grahm Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 409, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to Enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE" LIMITED, No. 12A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2, Green Street Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

"WEEKLY BUDGET."—A Summary of the Week's News, published on Saturday Evenings. Rs. 12 per annum inclusive of postage.

TO PARENTS.

CLARK'S LIST of BRITISH SCHOOLS, undertaking entire charge of Indian and Colonial Children, will be sent post free to all applicants.

ARTHUR W. CLARK,
29, Wellington Rd., Brighton, England.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer the services to firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED, CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted. Correspondence invited.

CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co
66 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT CHAMBAR LANE, BYCULLA.

Messrs. Sorabjee Cowasji and Co. will, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 31st day of July 1908, at 4-45 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises the undermentioned property by order of the mortgagee, Messrs. Kustna Fattah and Co. and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Chandbhai Bapubhai, under the power of sale contained in the Indenture of mortgage, dated the 19th day of March 1906.

All that piece or parcel of Farzandari land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwellinghouse standing thereon situate at Chambar Lane, Byculla, outside the Fort and in registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 95 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 134 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 563, Street No. 14 and bounded on the East by a public passage, on the West by a Chambar Lane aforesaid, on the North by a house gully and beyond it by the property of Dinshaw Shapoorji and on the south by a public passage and the premises are now under the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Jehangir Gulabbhai and Billimoria, attorneys to the mortgagors at their Office, at 8 Hammum Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY at 2nd Nishan Pada Street, Out of Fort.

Under instruction, from the mortgagees, Messrs. Poonamchand Devji, Tarachand Bevaji and Chhapa Hattaji, MESSRS. SORABJI COWASJI and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, on 31st day of July, 1908, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Khatick Ibrahim Jan Mahomed and Khatick Dada Mahomedbhai, Khatick Suleman Mahomedbhai and Khatic Khairu Mahomedbhai, the last named a minor by his guardian the said Dada Mahomedbhai in exercise of the power of sale contained in the identure of Mortgage, dated 16th April 1904, and made between the said mortgagors of the one part and mortgagees of the other part.

All these pieces or parcels of Farzandari land or ground of which one Ladha Ebrahim is the Farzandar, containing by the admeasurement 133-3-9 square yards or thereabouts together with the messuage, tenement or dwellinghouse standing thereon situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, on the Southern side of Nishan 2nd Pada Street in the registration sub-district of Bombay aforesaid and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward, No. 3226, and Street No. 29 in the occupation of tenants of the said mortgagors and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the temple of Shri Vithoba, on or towards the West by the property of Bundeally Somji, on or towards the North by the said Nishan 2nd Pada Street and on or towards the South by the property of Nags Narji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. Thakoredas A. Gandhi, Attorney for the mortgagees or to the undersigned.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES at Elphinstone Road, behind Elephinston e Mills, and at Lower Mahim, out of Fort.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in appeal from its Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Appeal No. 1304 of 1903.
Suit No. 423 of 1901.

Vasantrao Madhavrao.....Appellant and Plaintiff.

vs.

Anandrao Gunpatrao and others...Respondents and Defendants.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Special Commissioner, appointed by the Consent Decree, herein dated the 16th day of March, 1908, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. (Auctioneers), will put up for sale by Public Auction, the following immoveable property on the day and at the time (S. T.) hereinafter mentioned. The sale of the property will be held on the premises.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTIES.

LOT No. 7.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, 1st August, 1908, at 4 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground of the Foras tenure lying and being at Elphinstone Road, in the Town, Island and Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,864 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 48, Collectors' New No. 11933, Old Survey No. none and New Survey No. 1/1908, and assessed by the Bombay Municipality in its G Ward under Ward Nos. 3524 and Street No. 987, and bounded on or towards the North by the property of Soondrabai, widow of Damodar Keshowji, on or towards the South by the property of Hiraji Damoolji, Rahim Somji and Rewoobai Bhiwaji Mahajan, on or towards the East by the Tulsi Water Pipe Line Road, and on or towards the West by the property of Rahim Somji.

LOT No. 8.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, 1st August, 1908, at 4 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground of the Foras tenure lying and being at Elphinstone Road, in the Town, Island and Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 202 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 48, Collector's New No. 11933, Old Survey No. none and New Survey No. 3/1908, and assessed by the Bombay Municipality in its G Ward under Ward No. 3524 and Street No. 987, and bounded on or towards the North by the property of Soondrabai, widow of Damoderji Keshowji, on or towards the South partly by the property of Hiraji Damoolji and partly by the property of Rewoobai and Bhiwani Mahajan, on or towards the East by the Water passage, and on towards the West by the Tulsi Water Pipe Line Road.

LOT No. 9.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, 1st August, 1908, at 4 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground of the Foras tenure situate, lying and being at Elphinstone Road, in the Town, Island and Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3,914 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 51, Collector's New No. 11,937, Old Survey No. none and new Survey No. 1/1910 and assessed by the Bombay Municipality in G Ward under Ward No. 3524 and Street No. 987, and bounded on or towards the North partly by the property of Doninigos Felecia no Valles and another, and partly by the property of Sebastian Pereira, on or towards the South by the property of Soondrabai, widow of Damoderji Keshavji, on or towards the East by the Tulsi Water Pipe Line Road, and on or towards the West by the property of Luxmon Yeshwent Cowlee, and others.

LOT NO. 10.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, 1st August, 1908, at 4 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground of the Foras tenure, situate, lying and being at Elphinstone Road, in the Town, Island and Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 562 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 51, Collector's New No. 11937, Old Survey No. none and New Survey No. 3/1910, and assessed by the Bombay Municipality in its G Ward under Ward No. 3524 and Street No. 987 and bounded on or towards the North by the property of Sebastian Pereira, on or towards the South by the property of Soondrabai, widow of Damoderji Keshavji, on or towards the East by the water passage, and on or towards the West by the Tulsi Water Pipe Line Road.

LOT No. 11.

TO MORROW, SATURDAY, 1st August, 1908, at 4-30 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground or Part of the Pension and Tax tenure with the messuages, tenements or dwellinghouses standing thereon, except the one belonging to Ananta Vithal, the land covered by which has been let out on Farzandari tenure, situate, lying and being at Agar, Lower Mahim, in the Town, Island and Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 4925 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 148-240-355, Collector's New No. 3743, Old Survey No. 472 and New Survey No. 1793, and assessed by the Bombay Municipality in its G Ward Under Ward No. 3524 and Street No. 987, and bounded on or towards the North by the property formerly of Morobs Trimbakji and now of Madon Pandoorang, on or towards the South by the property of Soonbai, widow of Ram Bhasker Javle, on or towards the East by the property of Mahomed Haji Adamji, and on or towards the West by the property of Vithal Jagojee Cowlee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Bicknell, Marvanji and Romer, Attorneys for the Special Commissioner, at their office at No. 14K, Sandys Building, Hammam Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the Undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

BOMBAY, 31ST JULY, 1908.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

ANDERSON'S

WHISKY.

Red Star, Rs. 2-8 per bottle.

Three Stars, Rs. 3 per bottle.

SAMPLE NIPS ON APPLICATION.

SOLE IMPORTERS,

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LTD.,

BOMBAY.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA
AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS. £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow
Bombay		Saigon.
Karachi.	Singapore.	Shanghai.
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor	Tientsin.
Madras.	Bangkok.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Batavia.	Yokohama.
Colombo	Sourabaya.	Kobe.
Penang.	Manilla.	New York.
Thaiping (Perak).	Cebu (Philippines).	
Ipoh (Perak).	Hongkong.	

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GREIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. AGENT.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... „ 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt. Chairman. (Messrs Sassoon J. David and Co., (Pombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, Esq., (of Messrs. Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C.I.E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No Interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Ye 24,000,000
RESERVED FUNDS ..... „ 15,050,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Aomori-Hoten	Liaoyang	Peking
Changchung	Lyons	San Francisco
Chefoo	Nagasaki	Shanghai
Dairen (Dalny)	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	Newchwang	Tsuruga
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Hongkong	Osaka	
Kobe	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	
London		

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

BOMBAY OF

SALES BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
10, BANK STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable landed property on Kalachowki or Chinchpoogly Road.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will, on Tuesday the 4th day of August, 1908, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), in the afternoon, sell by Public Auction, on the premises the undermentioned property, by order and under instructions of the mortgagee, Mr. Sheriffbhai Khamissa and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Aisabai, window of Haji Mahomed, Moosa Ahmed, Haji Mahomed and Cassum Haji Mahomed, in exercise of the power of sale contained in the indenture of Mortgage, dated the 29th day of January, 1907, executed by the above mortgagors in favour of the Mortgagee.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground demised by the writing of the 11th day of September, 1886, containing by admeasurement 421 3-4 square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuage tenement or dwellinghouses standing thereon, situate at Kalachowkey Road or Chinchpooghly, outside the Fort and in the registration sub-district of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 767, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes, under E. Ward Nos. 8371 and 8372, Street Nos. 19 and 21 and bounded on the East by the Property of Oomabai, wife of Pundlik Ganesh, on the West by the property of Motiram Dayaram, on the North by the passage and on the South by the compound of which said messuages and tenements were formerly and are now in the occupation of the several tenants of the said mortgagors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Mancharshah and Narmadashankar, Solitors for the mortgagee, at their Office, No. 2. Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

BOMBAY, 31ST JULY, 1908.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 1st August, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S. T.)

1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham, in good order.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 bay Arab, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 grey pony, quiet in harness.
1 black Arab horse, 14-2, 8 years old, goes well in saddle.
1 bay Aus. horse, quiet in saddle and harness.
1 grey Arab horse.
The property of a gentleman gone home: 1 light glass fronted miniature Calcutta built office breagham by Dykes and Co., in very good order.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PEARLS.

On TUESDAY, the 4th prox., at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. W. & A. Graham and Co. and on account and risk of Mr. Ramchander Lalcobhoy, the following parcel of pearls, returned from London.

Parcel No. 419—1 Bunch 10 strings 82 pearls about 72 chows.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF JEWELLERY.

On TUESDAY, the 4th proximo, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Babu Amichund Panalal, and on account and risk of Shah Jethabhoy Zaveridas—

6 Brilliants, about 6 1-2 rutties.
2 imitations, rubies, about 7 3-8 rutties.

On account and risk of Rughunath Vassouji Dalal: A lot of gold jewellery consisting of 4 gold bangles: 2 sankla, 2 pondis, gold kanthi, gold sankri, one gold bagooband, gold watch chain, one pair of lavangia, mohaumala, pearl ornaments, such as pearl neaklace of 407 pearls, one pair pearl raifuls of 280 pearls, 4 pearl bangles of 357 pearls, one nose ornament of 7 pearls.

On account and risk of Thacker Kessowlal Harukbji—One sealed packet of pearls, about 38 chows and 2 gold gajra.

On account and risk of Sha Keshavlal Lalcobhoy Plumber:

One sealed box containing gold ornaments.

The above will be on view two days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On a day to be fixed hereafter, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Warden Road, Mahalaxmi, opposite the temple, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood, plain and carved household furniture, rich glass and crockery ware, large sliding dining table, arms and without arms chairs, large mirror back sideboard, and dumb-waiters, drawingroom sofas and chairs, table, hanging, hall, and wall lamps, rich ornaments, Indian and Persian carpets, plateglass door, show cases, rich cabinets, one large grandfather's clock in solid Mahogany case by John Taylor showing months and dates and the phases of the moon, one sweet-toned ebanized semi-grand piano by Soundy, one large incubator by W. Tamlin, of 60 eggs with patent lamp, one Mahogany full-size slate billiard table by "Thurston," fitted with ball-returner, with cues, lamps and balls, etc., one fire-proof iron safe on stand by Milner, one revolving top writing table by Benjamim, cane furniture, brass and iron single and double bedstead, rich almyrahs and chest of drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables, China matting, curtains with rods and brackets, one strong built glass fronted miniature, rubber-tyred brougham by Stevens in very good order, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, etc., etc., the property of James Pearson, Esq., proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

ON COMMISION SALE.

2 Full size very large oil paintings of Her Majesty the late Queen Victoria and Prince Consort.

BENNETT & Co.

BOMBAY, 31ST JULY, 1908.

What a grand family medicine Ayer's Sarsaparilla is! Good for the child, good for the parent, good for the grandparent. Generation after generation has used it. And to-day it is the one great family medicine the world over. Always keep a bottle of it in the house. Sometime during the year some member of the family will certainly need it. You can surely trust a medicine that has been used for over sixty years. Tested and tried, and never found wanting.

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

is the best family medicine that ever was made. It makes pure blood, and pure blood is the source of good health.

As now made, Ayer's Sarsaparilla contains no alcohol.

There are many imitation Sarsaparillas

Be sure you get "Ayer's."

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

SEEDS! SEEDS!—Vegetable and Flower for the Coming Season. Fresh supply received every Third Week.—PALMER and Co., Sitaram Buildings, Near Crawford Market, Bombay.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Hyndford 2,775 tons, Captain J Horne will sail to-day for Philadephia with a general cargo.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Wednesday, 29th July should be regarded as a non Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

R I M S Northbrook..Lt. E. W. Huddleston...R I Marine
R I M S Hardinge.....Comdr Farewell.....R I Marine
R I M S Dufferin ...Comdr DeBerry .....R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus....Comdr C S Hickman ...Survey St
R I M S Investigator...Comdr...Beauchamp...Survey St

In the Stream

H M S Perseus.....Comdr F G Bird .....R Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—July 30.

Arcadia.....3513 Valentine...Shanghai 5-8 P & O Co
Alavi.....2324 Fruin Hill .....B & P S N Co
Bahadur.....2936 Cubbin .....T Jeewandas
Brazilian .....2458 Tamblyn .....Cargo Bros Co
Brnad.....1519 Evensen .....W & A Graham & Co
Clematis.....2329 Davies .....James Mackintosh & Co
Firooze.....2005 Watson .....Bo & P S N Co
Frankdale.....3099 Kidd .....W & A G & Co
Garscube.....2297 Storey .....W & A G & Co
Haidari ...1563 DeLorine Mauritius ...24-7 B I S N Co
Kt. Errant ...4778 Hindall .....K N & Co
Kirley Bank.... 2092 Kerr .....W & A G & Co
Kirkee.....2275 Watson .....W & A Graham & Co
Kt. Templar .....4601 Billett ..... W & A G & Co
Kenley.....2429 Wilson .....W & A Graham & Co
Lady Gordon. 316 Butler .....M M & Co
Monsoori .....1735 Hanna .....B & P S N Co
Mombassa.....2786 English .....F Muir & Co
Nownel Bahr.. 178 Macoda .....Sultan of Muscat
Nawab.....041 Benson .....T Morrison & Co
Oriental.....3085 Snow .....P & O Co
Rahmani.....1172 Geddie .....N F B & P S N Co
Ras Issa .....2442 Pareti.....W & A Graham & Co
Shahalum ...1918 Davison M'tiua Shah S N Co of India
Shah Ameer...1921 Ledbertter ...Shah S N Co of India
Singapore ...2736 Taylor .....K Nixon & Co
Sirsa.....1675 Tippar .....M M & Co
Shah Nasir ...2555 Revill .....Shah S N Co of India
Shah Najam...2751 Foster ...R A Willis...Shah S N Co
Scindia .....2050 Chifiley .....M M & Co
Sanctoria...2378 Ward .....Bombay Co
Spring burn...3175 Crasth-Craite.....W & A G & Co
Virawa.....2116 Carre...Calcutta...M Mackenzie & Co
Warora .....2565 Shepherd ...Calcutta M M & Co
Umzumbi.....2138 Miller.....R A Willis
Xima ..... 146 Mahomed.....Shah S N Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—July 30.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Clan Mackinnon	3049	Smith	...		N F Finlay Muir & Co
S Ocbello.....	3327	Bradley...	Hull	4-8	Finlay Muir & Co
D&E Chupra	3954	Henderson	Antwerp	10-8	M M & Co
G Moshtari...	1110	Gore...	Busreh..	31-7..	B & P S N Co Ltd
H Naderi...	1164	Gray	Busreh	9-8	B & P S N Co
K Labuan...	2293	Ross...	Dunkirk	1-8	W & A G & Co
L Kaver	553	Mahomed	Repairing ...		N F Bo S N Co Ltd
N Hyndford...	2775	Howie	Philadelphia	30-7	R A Willis
O Mozaffari.	1387	Moloby...	R S Ports	4-8	B & P S N Co
P Stolze 'sls.	3554	Schmidt....	K'chi	1-8	W & A G & Co
Q Sabarmati	524	Mahomed			N F Bo S N Co Ltd

M W D D

Malta 3900	Shanghai	Powell...	4-8	P & O Co	

H W P D

Mahanadi...547	Fakeera	.....	N F Bo S N Co Ltd	
Saraswati...443	Ismail	.....	N F Bo S N Co Ltd	
Satranj ...647	Hoosein	.....	N F Bo S N Co Ltd	

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 City of Manchester Findlay K'chi 31-7 K N & Co
2 Britannia...1970 Garrick...L'pool 3-8 W & A G & Co
3 Trafford Hall 3434 Hood. 1-8...Dunkirk K N & Co
7 Takasaki Maru 2943 Mecker Kobe 4-8 N Y Kaisha
8 F Ferdinand 3873 Nitsche Trieste 1-8 A L S N Co
9 Kaiser.....1714 Pohlenz ...Z'bar ...31-7 A Strandes
10&11 Gute's 3528 Frederickton K'chi 6-3 W & A G & Co.
12 Arabia...4167 Spicer .....London.....1-8 P & O Co
14 Linga.....951 Rothwell ...K'chi...31-7 M M & Co
15 Goalpara....1500 Bishop .....N F M M & Co
16 Kasara.....505 Cuthbush.....Busreh ...3-8 M M & Co

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
30	Wearmouth s.....	Catto	Calcutta
	Dwarka s.....	McDiarmid ...	Persian Gulf

The steamer Hyndford Horne for Philadelphia obtained her perticlearance yesterday.

The Steamer Frankdale for Baltimore began to load yesterday.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Anchor Line Steamer Scindia arrived at Liverpool from Bombay on the morning of the 29th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Vorwaerts, from Bombay arrived at Colombo on the afternoon of the 29th instant.

The Florio and Rubattino S. N. Co's. s. s. R. Rubattino from Genoa left Aden on the 30th instant and is expected to arrive in Bombay on the 4th August (evening).

The Anchor Line s. s. Castalia Homeward bound passed Suez on the 28th instant.

The P. & O. Co's. s. s. India with the outward Mails of the 24 instant passed Suez at 11 p. m. on Wednesday the 29th instant.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessel.	From
15	Nairn	Calcutta
16	Flamingo	Calcutta
17	Hohenfels	Antwerp
17	Clan Macintyre	Liverpool
22	Rotenfels	Antwerp
25	Anatolia	Coast
25	Ehrenfels	Middlesbro
25	Blackwell	London
26	Kintail	Calcutta
28	Nadir	Calcutta
28	Lindula	Negapatam
28	Palamcotta	Rangoon

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 30.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Britannia s—35 bales wool, Esmail Mohomed; 35 bales wool, G Gungadass; 96 bales wool, N Geculdass; 120 bales wool, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 27 bales wool, Ebji Shivji; 51 bales wool, K Balkisandas; 33 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co; 10 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co; 2,009 cwts myrabollams, G Madhowji and Co; 46 bales wool, R Tattar.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—660 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers; 10 cwts bees wax, Govindji Sojpal.

FOR HULL.

Othello s—2,000 cwts castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Arabia s—5 bales woolen carpets, Latham and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Trafford Hall s—10 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAMBURG.

Labuan s—108 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR BALTIMORE.

Frankdall s—7,600 tons manganese ore, R A Willis.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chupra s—250 bales hemp, Goculdas Madhowji and Co; 501 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co: 2,000 cwts rapeseed, Shaw Wallace and Co; 12 bales twist, W and Graham and Co; 55 bales cotton, P Vishram and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Britannia s—15 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Malta s—1,500 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co; 269 cwts dry fruit, D Passoon and Co; 600 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 400 bales cotton, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Malta s—1,200 bales twist, Greaves Cotton and Co; 1,000 bales twist, C Hbrahim and Co; 500 bales twist and 100 bales cotton, M B Kaisha; 32 1-2 chests opium, C Bamenjee and Co; 50 tons old iron, C Boggiandand Co; 400 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 325 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Takasaki Maru s—200 bales twist, The Japan Cotton Trading Co.

FOR KOBE.

Takasaki Maru s—500 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 31st July.

283.—Detail for the week ending 1st proximo:—To-day Friday, 31st inst—"K" Coy. (John Connon School) Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 3-50 p.m.

Subject for the week—Physical Training without Arms.

284.—Enrolment.—The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "C" Company:—

No. 6442 Vol. J. Godfrey.
No. 6443 Vol. D. B. Elijah.

285—Extract from Government Resolution No. 4817 dated General Department Bombay Castle 27th July is published for information:—

RESOLUTION.

The proposal made by the Officer Commanding Bombay Volunteer Rifles to form an additional company is sanctioned.

286—The above Company will be known as "G" Company and consist of members of the Bombay Gymkhana.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, 31st July.
464 STRENGTH.

The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to No. 1 Company No. 1168 Gr. E. E. Bellamy.
No. 874 Gr. A. S. Smith to the Reserve.

R. W. R. PENNINGTON, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. A.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 30th July 1908.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey ...	Nil.	...	...	...	...
Teheran ...	30	1	45 p. m.	1	15
Suez	30	2	30 p. m.	0	15

NOTICES.
Cable Assab Massonah interrupted (28-7-08).

RAILWAY RETURNS.

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 18th July on 172·8 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	300	100	.....	400
Or per mile of Railway	17	6	....	23
For previous weeks of half-year	900	310	.....	1,210
Total for 1 week ..	1,200	410	.....	1,610
Comparison Total for corresponding week of previous year a	485	47	....	532
Per mile of Ry. do.	28	3	.....	31
Total to corresponding date do.	1,485	949	5	2,439

Decrease for the week ..... " 132
Do to date ..... " 829

NAGDA-MUTTRA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 18th July on 138·50 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	2,200	2,000	30	4,230
Or per mile of Railway..	16	15	... 90	31
For previous weeks of half-year	5,100	2,400		7,590
Total for 1 week	7,300	4,400	120	11,820
Comparison. Total for corresponding Week of previous year	1,016	586	9	1,611
Per mile of Ry. do. ..	12	7	.. 9	19
Total to corspg date do.	1,016	586		1,611

Increase for the week ..... Rs 2,619
Do to date ..... " 10,209

DAMAGE has been done to the front of the premises of the Kodak Company in Regent-street by a Union Jack motor-bus dashing into it, through the driver endeavouring to avoid collision with a taxi-cab. A passenger was thrown from the top of the bus on to the pavement and was taken in an unconscious condition to the Middlesex Hospital, but happilly his injuries were not of so serious a character as to necessitate his detention.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for ANNOUNCEMENT of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Re. 2 for six lines, or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BOWMAN—July 25, at Ranchi, the wife of G. V. Bowman, A. M. I. C. E., Adra, of a daughter.

HARRISON—July 24, at Murree, the wife of Captain A. H. P. Harrison, 33rd Punjabis, Recruiting Staff Officer, Jhelum, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

McLAREN—COLLINS—July 23, at St. Patrick's Church, Dum Dum, by the Rev. D. Meurice, S. J., George Wittos, son of James and Mary McLaren, Lochee (Scotland), to Dorothea May, daughter of Captain G. Collins, Cossipore Gun and Shell Factory and Marie Collins.

DEATHS.

CAMERON—July 19, at Allahabad, John, the dearly beloved husband of Jane Louisa Cameron, aged 61 years.

SMART—July 19, at "Evelyn Hall," Mussoorie, Arthur Boddington Smart, Survey of India, aged 27 years.

SWINTON—July 25, Harold Irwin, son of Bertram Swinton, of 10, Grant's Lane, aged 5 months.

WEBB—July 17, at Ambootia, Howard, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. O'B. Webb, aged 4 years.

H. T. BINKS.
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

Our Machines have Arrived.

We can now supply
"CHIRETTONES,"
The Great Tonic and Fever cure, in boxes of 100 × 5 grain tablets for Re. 1 delivered anywhere in India.

Recent Testimony from Medical Men, our own experience, and that of the public shows that the wonderful properties of this remedy cannot be overestimated.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS:
Kemp & Co Ltd
THE CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 15m.; Sun sets, 7h. 15m.; High water, 0-48m.; 1-25a.; Low water, 6-37m., 7-31a.

P. and O. steamer, "Persia" with English mails of 17th July, due to arrive at 5 a.m.

Cricket, Bombay Gymkhana vs. Ahmednagar, away.

Football, the Harwood League, Cooperage, 6 p.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Saturday, August 1.—Cricket, Bombay Gymkhana "A" team vs. Ahmednagar, away. "B." Team vs. Bombay Mahomedan C. C., home ground. Sun rises, 6h. 16m.; Sun sets, 7h. 14m.; High water, 1-20m., 1-50a.; Low water, 7-1m., 8-2a.

Sunday, August 2.—7th Sunday after Trinity. Sun rises, 6h. 16m.; Sun sets, 7h. 14m.; High water, 1-54m., 2-16a. Low water. 7-42m., 3-36a.

Monday, August 3.—Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-39 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 16m.; Sun sets, 7h. 14m.; High water, 2-32m., 2-45a.; Low water, 3-15m., 9-14a.

Tuesday, August 4.—Sun rises, 6h. 17m.; Sun sets, 7h. 13m.; High water, 3-15m., 3-20a.; Low water, 8-52m., 9-57a.

Wednesday, August 5.—Municipal Standing Committee, 3-39 p. m. Bombay Gymkhana Mounted Sports, 5-30 p.m. Bombay-Burmah Trading Corporation, 4 Elphinstone Circle, 4-30 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 17m.; Sun sets, 7h. 13m.; High water, 4-6m.. 4-5a., Low water, 9-39m., 10-49a.

Thursday, August 6.—Bank of Bombay, annual general meeting, 4 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 17m.; Sun sets, 7h. 12m.; High water, 5-12m., 5-1a.; Low water, 10-59m.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—The following animals have been kindly presented to the zoological collection:—1 Gazelle (gazella benneltee) by Mr. Anandji Nanji; 18 finches of sorts by Mrs. G. Liston; 1 young bear (melursus ursinus) by Mr. A. D. Bell and 1 young porcupine (hystrix lencura) by Messrs. Cawasji Dinshaw and Brothers of Aden.

ALLEGED CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Favel, of the Bombay Criminal Investigation Department, charged one Carl Jakobi, a Frenchman, with criminal breach of trust. Inspector Favel stated that on receipt of a telegram from Calcutta, he went to the Prince of Wales Hotel, where he arrested the accused who was staying there under the name of W. Schmidt. The accused was the Manager of a refreshment-room belonging to Messrs. Kellener and Company, at Makamah Railway Station. His Worship transferred the case to the Court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate at Calcutta.

HOW TO KEEP COOL

We recommend all who suffer from the heat to add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a lasting sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The Cooling effect is Simply Magical.

See that "Condy's Fluid" is on the label. Sold by all Chemists.

Condy's Fluid is guaranteed to contain NO Permanganate of Potash.

Condy's, Goswell [illegible], Eng.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JULY 30.

The shallow depression over the North and Central parts of the country, yesterday, has now shown in the West United Provinces, and the area of relatively low pressure has drifted from the head of the Peninsula, into Rajputana.

This latter has been the cause of heavy rain in Gujarat and general rain in East Rajputana; but as the Bay current continues very weak, the former depression has not given any appreciable rain in the parts to North or East of its track region, served by the Bay current; it has, however, caused the Arabian Sea current to give nearly general rain in the Central parts of the country.

There has also been general rain in Lower Burma, Bombay, the Deccan and on the West Coast of the Peninsula and local rain in Upper Burma, North-East India, the United Provinces, the Punjab and Upper Sind.

The principal rainfall amounts are:—Mergui, three inches; Allahabad, Jhansi, Roorkee, Muktesar, half an inch; Simla, one and a half inches; Lahore, two inches; Montgomery, one inch; Cherat, half an inch; Jacobabad, one and a half inches; Bhuj, Dwarka and Rajkot, three inches; Veraval, two inches; Sambar, one inch; Kotah one and a half inches; Indore, four inches; Ratnagiri, one and a half inches; Goa and Mormugao, three inches; Belgaum, two inches.

Skies are only lightly to moderately clouded in North-East India, the Gangetic plain and Upper India, but heavily overcast in the rest of the country; humidity is in excess, in North-West India; temperature is low in the Deccan.

Forecast—Nearly general rain is probable in Lower Burma, Sind, Rajputana, Gujarat, West Central India and the Konkan and local rain in North-East India, the United Provinces, the Punjab, East Baluchistan, the Central provinces and Malabar and scattered rain in the rest of the country.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 30TH JULY.

Amritsar.—Showery. Cotton plants want fine weather. Food-grains sowings progressing favourably.

Hansi.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants flourishing. All crops doing well.

Mooltan.—Cloudy but no rain. Cotton crop accounts continue favourable. Food-grains doing well.

Delhi.—Rain general over district. Cotton plants want fine weather.

Agra.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants flourishing.

Cawnpore.—Seasonable. All crops doing well.

Beawar.—Rain so far insufficient for agricultural purposes. Sufficient rain fallen generally. Cotton plants flourishing. Cotton larger area sown this year. Food grains prospects improving.

Amraoti.—Rain general over district. Food-grains sowing has been completed.

Khamgaon.—Looks like rain. Cotton plants flourishing and healthy. Food-grains doing well.

Dhulia.—Looks like clearing up. Seasonable rain has fallen. Cotton plants flourishing. All crops doing well.

Jalgaon.—Looks like clearing up. Break needed generally. Cotton plants flourishing and want fine weather. Food-grains doing well.

Broach.—Continues cloudy with slight drizzle. Cotton plants want fine weather.

Viramgam.—Showery. Break needed generally.

Wadhwan.—Has every appearance of a continued fall. Sufficient rain fallen generally for agricultural purposes. Cotton plants flourishing. Cotton crop making good progress.

Dholera.—Has every appearance of a continued fall. Cotton sowing begun. Food-grains doing well.

Bhavnagar.—Showery. Break needed generally. Cotton plants flourishing.

Barsi.—Showery. Rain much needed generally.

Sholapur.—Sufficient rain fallen generally to enable agricultural operations getting a fair start. Rain much needed generally.

Hubli.—Continues cloudy.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 29th July was 29·695 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 8 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 8 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of attached thermometer 80° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher of lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Esplanade In Cts	Byculla In Cts	Fort In Cts	Colaba. In Cts
Previously registered.....	48·26	46·00	44·99	36·67
Thursday, 30th July, 1908	1·55	1·50	1·50	1·12
Total	49·81	47·50	46·49	35·79
Up to same date last year...	24·85	79·27	79·72	81·37

CUMBALLA HILL.

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ld.

July 30.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1906.	Corpdg Total 1907.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In cts.
Cumballa Hill...	1·45	44·19	28·91	74·14

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 30TH JULY, 1908.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday the 30th July, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi records 0·20 inch of rain and Lahore 1·80 inches. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature continues low in the North and Central Punjab but is normal elsewhere; night temperature is equal to the average over the whole division. Winds are easterly.

The United Provinces.—Rainfall has been in early general; Allahabad has had 0·40 inch, Cawnpore 0·10 inch and Jhansi 0·48 inch. Skies are moderately clouded. The air contains the usual amount of moisture and temperature is generally normal. Winds are southerly to easterly.

Sind and Rajputana.—General rain has been received in Rajputana and Upper Sind; Jaipur has had 0·55 inch, Ajmer 0·35 inch, Kotah 1·70 inches and Jacobabad 1·28 inches. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is generally in excess. Temperature is normal nearly everywhere. Winds are easterly at Jaipur and westerly or north-westerly elsewhere.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been widespread; Indore has had 3·54 inches, Neemuch 0·58 inch, Deesa 0·92 inch, Ahmedabad 0·30 inch, Surat 1·00 inch, Bhavnagar Para 0·75 inch, Rajkot 3·20 inches, Veraval 2·47 inches, Dwarka 3·00 inches and Bhuj 2·63 inches. Skies are heavily overcast. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Temperature has fallen generally, the maximum being in defect at most stations while the minimum is normal. Winds are west-south-westerly.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been general, the largest amounts being Jubbulpore 0·40 inch, Hoshangabad 0·84 inch, Khandwa 0·28 inch, Amraoti 0·32 inch and Nagpur 0·42 inch. Skies remain generally heavily overcast. Humidity has decreased and is now normal over the whole area. Day temperature is equal to or below the average; the night temperature is everywhere normal. Winds are south-westerly to westerly.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been general; Bombay reports 1·12 inches, Ratnagiri 1·39 inches, Mormugao 2·56 inches and Karwar 1·24 inches. Cloud has decreased in the south and is now only moderate there but skies remain heavily overcast in the north. The usual amount of moisture is present in the air; maximum temperature has fallen and is now generally in defect; the minimum is normal. Winds are southerly at Karwar and westerly elsewhere.

The Bombay, Deccan and Hyderabad.—General rain has fallen in the Deccan, chief amounts being Belgaum 1·90 inches, Poona 0·59 inch, Ahmednagar 0·55 inch, and Aurangabad 0·57 inch. Skies are heavily overcast. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature has fallen and is during the day lower than usual at all stations but at night it continues normal over the whole division. Winds are westerly or south-westerly.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been general over the central portions of the country and on the West Coast, including Cutch, Kathiawar and Gujarat. In these latter areas it has been heavy while on the Konkan and Malabar Coasts a fairly large decrease in the rainfall is noticeable.

An area of relatively low pressure is shown over Rajputana and North Gujarat.

Nearly general rain is probable on the West Coast, Gujarat, Kathiawar and Cutch and West Central India and Rajputana; local rain in the Central Provinces, the Deccan. A few falls may occur in Sind.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended in Thursday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire (29th)	93·6	82·6	...	0·00
Jask	93·8	86·8	...	0·00
Muskat (29th)	85·3	80·1	...	0·00
Multan	105·8	85·0	...	2·83
Rawalpindi	88·4	73·6	0·20	18·59
Lahore	92·4	77·2	1·80	8·55
Sirsa	87·3	79·6	...	12·79
Ambala	93·5	79·0	...	4·65
Delhi	92·2	81·7	...	14·03
Agra	91·0	81.0	...	18·41
Mainpuri	92.8	...	...	9·46
Jhansi	88·5	78·0	0·48	12·16
Cawnpore	89·9	79·5	0·10	10·66
Allahabad	88·6	78·5	0·40	13·83
Jacobabad	106 1	80·3	1·28	2·13
Karachi	87·0	75·8	0·01	5·10
Ajmer	88·4	79·2	0·35	13·21
Jaipur	88·7	78·1	0·55	14·74
Kotah	85·5	77·6	1·70	20·86
Bhuj	87·1	75·5	2·63	6·80
Dwarka	81·8	75·7	3·00	9·23
Veraval	78·7	76·3	2·47	11·77
Rajkot	85·4	73·7	3·20	12·25
Bhavnagar Para	86·0	75·5	0·75	13·51
Surat	89·6	74·6	1·00	36·54
Ahmedabad	88·6	75·7	0·30	14·06
Deesa	81·8	75·9	0·92	27·64
Neemuch	83·6

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

ENGLISH FACTORIES IN INDIA.

The "Madras Mail":—It is a commonplace among writers of Indian history that the materials for its compilation during the early periods are either non-existent or irrecoverably hidden away in the records of temples, inscriptions and coins. A good deal has recently been accomplished, and the work is still in progress, to make these ancient records, unsatisfactory and fragmentary though many of them are, available for the historian's purposes. Similarly, for what may be called the mediæval or early modern periods, much has yet to be done to bring to hand the evidence of a vast number of documents in Indian vernaculars, English records and foreign transcripts bearing on the early days of European adventurers in India. The material is available in sufficient quantity, but it is not readily got at. Mr. W. Foster has deserved well of students of Indian history in setting his hand to this task and unearthing a vast quantity of historically valuable memoranda relating to the early English settlements on Indian soil. He is known as the Editor or "Letters received by the East India Company, 1615-17" and "The Embassy of Sir Thomas Roe to the Great Mogul," and is at present engaged in the preparation and publication of a calendar of documents in the India Office and British Museum. The first instalment of these covered the correspondence relating to the three years 1618-21, while the second volume, which has recently been issued by the Clarendon Press, Oxford, contains 376 documents, 65 of them from the British Museum and the remainder from the India Office records, and almost all of them now published for the first time, covering the years 1622 and 1623.

The unusual number of documents available for these years is a fortunate circumstance for the historian, to whom the period is one of great importance. It was at this time that the Portuguese lost Ormus, their fortified settlement at the mouth of the Persian Gulf, and the most lucrative of their possessions in the East. The so-called Treaty of Defence with the Dutch in 1619 led to the combined blockade by the Anglo-Dutch Fleet of the Portuguese fort at Goa, which was followed shortly after by a rupture between the two Companies at Masulipatam and Pulicat, and later by the massacre of Amboyna, which finally put an end to all hopes of co-operation in the East. The fortunes of the English Company were at this time at a low ebb, and vigorous complaints of the conduct of their rivals form the burden of much of the correspondence. The English Factories in Northern India—at Agra, Ahmedabad and Burhanpur—were temporarily abandoned, and an actual rupture followed with the Mogul authorities at Surat. To those interested in the general history of internal politics of this time the references given to Shah Jehan's rebellion, its failure and the recapture from him of the Gujrat Province, will be welcomed as it is an episode not adequately dealt with by standard authorities.

Mr. Foster takes care not to magnify the importance of these letters. They are but slightly connected together, and in the preface a warning is given against the laying of too much stress on the evidence of merchants who refer in their commercial correspondence to the course of current politics. They no doubt retailed what were but floating rumours in a country of rumours, but Mr. Foster says that they were "impartial, which cannot always be said of the native chroniclers upon whose narratives we have hitherto been dependent." It cannot be maintained, of course that the compilation is a very weighty contribution to the elucidation of Indian history, and the author would probably be the first to disclaim any such pretensions. These English merchants and ship Captains were chiefly concerned with investments and reprisals and the daily vicissitudes of their settlements, and from these letters only a partial and indirect light can be thrown on the main currents of events. Still the records are a quaint reminiscence of the times they deal with and are full of interest to any one in search of the local colour which gives life and vividness to the pictures of history or of romance. The story of India is often wearisome; every now and then an attempt is made to construct a new conspectus of the whole. We recently noticed the last authoritative attempt in this direction in the new volume of the Imperial Gazeteer. Such compilations as they appear evidence a successive advance in the knowledge and appreciation of new material, and it is to the patient labours of Editors such as Mr. Foster that they are largely indebted. Thus this chronicles, though not rising to the dignity of a book of history render available a deal of material which the historian would not willingly be without. The present volume, like its predecessor, is a hand book of reference, for library rather than the study, and the Editor has recognised this in the very copious index, by which ready reference can be made to the otherwise unconnected narratives the of text, in the numerous footnotes which give information as to other authorities dealing with the subject, and in the compact and clearly written introduction summarising the events treated of,

THE CRAZE FOR CONSTITUTIONS.

The "Pioneer":—A new constitution appears to be the panacea for every political ill in the world of to-day. Russia set the example; the Shah and the Dowager-Empress of China followed suit; and the latest constitutional recruit is Sultan Abdul Hamid. When Abdul Aziz and Mulai Hafid have both put their signatures to constitutional documents there will be hardly a corner in the world where the flag of liberty has not been unfurled—for a brief space. It does not always follow, of course, that because certain immaculate sentiments have been proclaimed from the throne they are for ever to receive emforcement. The Czar may find it necessary to modify the form of his Duma; the Shah may feel compelled to resort to the cannon to bring Persia's Nationalists to their senses. So far as Sultan Abdul Hamid is concerned this is by no means the first time he has played with the constitutional toy.

There was a day—the 23rd December 1876—when his position as Sultan was most insecure, when in a word the Russian was already knocking at his gates and the party of reform within had to be won over by specious promises. And so came to be penned the famous rescript promulgating the Ottoman constitution and laying down "Our most fearnest desire is to cause the disappearance of all obstacles to the full enjoyment by the nation of all the natural resources it possesses and, in a word, to see Our subjects put into the possession of rights which appertain to all civilised society, and to be united together in a common bond of progress, union and concord." And how on that day the subjects of His Majesty rejoiced. The Ulemas with the Sheikh-ul-Islam at their head; the Christian priests with their partiarchs; ministers, students, the representatives of corporations and the populace in Constantinople, bearing flags emblazoned with the significant word "liberity," all sought to give expression to their delight over the dawn of a new era in the Turkish Empire. Telegrams poured into Yildiz Kiosk; mosques were illuminated; and in the evening dense crowds waving torches serenaded the palace with cries of "Long live the Sultan and Midhat Pasha." And then the inevitable reaction. Midhat banished; the Sultan's gradual triumph over the bureaucratic cliques that sought to bind him down; and the final emergence of an autocrat as despotic as any of the successors of Ottoman. And now thirty-two years later we hear once more of a constitution, of processions and of cheers for His Majesty Abdul Hamid. The only difference is that the new constitution has been drafted at the sight of the swords and the bayonets of His Majesty's loyal Army. That Army may preserve what it has won: it is not perhaps the best of sponsors for the newborn child.

THE CHANGES IN INDIA.

The "Civil and Military Gazette":—What is now going on in India, Sir William Mackworth Young thinks, is not sickness but "a phase of a new birth.' Reuter is often unhappy in his summaries, and we shall doubtless find that our late Lieutenant-Governor said, what we have for years been saying, that a change in the system of administration is desired, and with reason. That the ideas of some of the agitators for change should be extravagant is a common feature of all great movements, but behind this froth and foam there is a real movement, the proof of which, says Sir William Mackworth Young "lies in its universal acceptance by all classes in India." Lord Morley and Lord Minto accepting the need for progressive constitutional reform are prepared to lead India "some paces further" along the path of sane and natural development. We regard it as certain that the Indian Chiefs and aristocracy will be gradually more and more brought into association with the Government—not only in defence and in the council but also in the administration of this great continent, of which one-third is already under native rule. The classes to which Sir William Mackworth Young refers may be taken broadly as (a), the natural leaders of the people referred to above together with the really trained and educated Indians whose co-operation is essential in carrying on all government—Imperial, provincial and local; (b), the demagogues or would-be leaders of the people, a few of them men with thoughtful political ideas, but the bulk of them tongueasters and twaddlers; (c), the people themselves, chiefly comprising the agriculturists whose condition it is to be feared is deteriorating, but comprising also the industrial and commercial classes whose condition is on the whole decidedly improving from year to year. Of these we may safely leave the second class to the first class; education in discontent has been our own performance, but native administrators can curb the discontent and direct and utilize the education. Morever—a matter of supreme importance—the first class can prevent the second class from affecting the third, and can guide the really important mass of that third class, the agriculturists, to measures relieving their incipient discontent. The sole danger to the public weal, here as in Russia, lies in this discontent of the agricultural masses with their deteriorating condition which results, as Mr. Mitra has explained, from excessive pressure upon, and consequent exhaustion of the soil.

TRADE DEPRESSION.

The "Indian Daily News":—Apropos of the trade depression, the latest reports are far from reassuring. From New Zealand comes the story of a falling off in the exports of wool for the quarter ending March last of over two millions sterling. The money market is reported to be bare, and business generally affected by the fall in the price of wool and the slump in the value of hemp and Kauri gum. Advices from New York point to the possibility of very heavy falling off in receipts and excess of expenditure being shown. The excess of expenditure over receipts is estimated at 60 million dollars,—an appalling deficit exceeded only twice since the Civil War. The receipts are estimated to be 64 million dollars less than in the preceding fiscal year, the principal decreases occurring under customs (46 million dollars) and internal revenue (19 million dollars). Germany reports "a general decline of industrial prosperity, which is daily becoming more marked." The conditions in the money market are no doubt easier, but the decline in the iron trade—and especially the raw iron trade—is very disquieting. As the "Statist" says, "That trade is very rapidly declining is beyond question, and that the decline will continue there can be little doubt. It was a cause of very general surprise that trade in Germany continued so remarkably good for a considerable time after the panic in the United States. Now however the falling off in trade is becoming exceedingly marked. Stock exchange securities of all kinds have fallen heavily. There has been much selling of all sorts of securities, for which there is a free market either in London or in Paris; although of course there is a certain amount of investment going on as there always is, but speculation is almost at a standstill. Unfortunately the political uneasiness consequent upon the Reval meeting, the approaching visit of President Fallieres to Russia, and the alarmist writings in the Pan-German press as to the probable effects of the triple "entente" in the Near East, emphasises the decline in trade. The accumulation of gold in the Bank of France is extraordinary. It was 126 millions early in July, and was expected to total 130 millions towards the end of this month. The "Statist" points out in this connection: "But even should the Bank of France continue to accumulate gold, the amount available for the rest of the world will probably be more than sufficient for its needs. With the world's trade still contracting, and with the probability that the prices of commodities will fall further, the demand for currency will show still greater contraction, and inasmuch as the output of gold this year will again be about £87,000,000, the accumulation of the metal in the great banking centres is likely to be unprecedented."

A TEA PROBLEM.

The "Englishman":—Some three or four years ago there was a great outcry in the Ceylon papers against the sale of "rubbishy tea" in Colombo harbour. It was contended that the practice was doing incalculable harm to the island's staple industry. The local Planters' Association and the Chamber of Commerce were agreed that drastic measures should be adopted to check this trade, and the then Governor (Sir Henry Blake) was approached by both these bodies to take steps to enforce a standard for tea, but his government refused the request and gave no explanation for this attitude. Indian tea men have been protesting loudly against the lowering of the standard of quality of British-grown tea by Ceylon growers; but "rubbishy teas" have continued to be exported from Ceylon, with the result that the swing of the pendulum, which a few years ago was in favour of quality in the London market has swung back in favour of "rubbishy teas," with the natural result of lowering the standard of quality and the consequent fall in prices which is just now such a feature of the London tea market. We now learn from the "Times of Ceylon" that the present Governor of Ceylon is in favour of the policy advocated by the Ceylon Planters' Association Chamber of Commerce, but that both those bodies have now retreated from the attitude they took up in 1904-05. Our contemporary says:—"In 1904 it did not seem a sacrifice to prevent the sale of tea that did not come up to a certain standard but now when such teas have appreciated perhaps a hundred per cent. or more it is a different matter. On enquiry from the Hon. the Colonial Secretary to-day we were informed that, Government are reconsidering the matter of the prevention of the sale of rubbishy teas and are in correspondence with the Chamber of Commerce on the subject. This makes the situation a curious one." It will be interesting to learn how the two public bodies referred to above are going to act in this matter.

THE SEASON IN BOMBAY.

The Bombay Season Reports for the week ending 28th July give the following details:—

AHMEDABAD.

Rain during week 74 cents at Ahmedabad, in the district maximum 4 inches 57 cents at Dholka, minimum 19 cents at Parantij; for season 13 inches 61 cents at Ahmedabad, in the district maximum 24 inches 89 cents at Modasa, minimum 6 inches 72 cents at Dhandhuka. Rainfall excessive. Break required. Sowing of cotton in progress in parts of Dhandhuka taluka. Sowing of cotton and jowari, in progress in Dholka taluka, of bajri and jowari in Gogha petha, and of bajri, jowari, and cotton in Viramgam taluka. Transplantation of rice commenced in parts of Sanand taluka and of rice and of chillies in progress in Dholka taluka. Bajri in Daskroi taluka and bajri, jowari and sesamum in Parantij taluka doing well. Bajri and maize seedlings in Modasa petha have become yellowish owing to excessive rain. Fodder and pasturage adequate. Agricultural stock sufficient and in good condition. Drinking water-supply adequate. Supply of water in irrigation wells and tanks adequate.

PANCH MAHALS.

Rain during week 6 inches 11 cents at Godhra, in the district minimum 1 inch 76 cents at Jhalod; for season 22 inches 95 cents at Godhra, in the district minimum 15 inches 63 cents at Jhalod. Rainfall general and sufficient throughout the district. Break needed. Sowing of maize nearly completed and of oil-seeds in progress in parts of eastern mahals. Sowing of rice, hill-millets and bajri in progress in western mahals. Germinated seedlings in good condition. Transplantation of rice in progress in western mahals. Area sown nearly normal in eastern and western mahals except in Halol mahal where cotton cultivation has increased. Crops slightly damaged by caterpillars in eastern mahals. Fodder-supply good and sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition and sufficient. Drinking water-supply adequate.

BROACH.

Rain during week 85 cents at Broach, in the district maximum 2 inches 79 cents at Vagra, minimum 46 cents at Jambusar; for season 16 inches 53 cents at Broach, in the district maximum 18 inches 96 cents at Anklesvar, minimum 7 inches 15 cents at Jambusar. Rainfall sufficient for sowing operations in all talukas. Sowing of kharif crops in progress. Transplantation of rice and weeding commenced. Supply of fodder and drinking water sufficient. No irrigation. Agricultural stock in good condition and sufficient. Prices high.

SURAT.

Rain during week 2 inches 20 cents at Surat, in the district maximum 6 inches 55 cents at Jalalpur minimum 65 cents at Olpad, 6 inches 49 cents at Dharampur, 3 inches 42 cents at Sachin; for season 34 inches 66 cents at Surat, in the district maximum 42 inches 65 cents at Pardi, minimum 30 inches 25 cents at Olpad, 49 inches 91 cents at Dharampur, 29 inches 99 cents at Sachin. Rainfall general and sufficient throughout the district and break needed in Olpad and Mandvi talukas. Sowing of kharif crops generally completed except in Chorasi and Olpad talukas where it has just commenced. Transplantation of rice completed in Chikhli and Jalalpur talukas and continues in Bulsar and Pardi talukas. Seedlings generally in good condition but cotton damaged by excessive rain in parts of Mandvi and Bardoli talukas where resowing will be necessary. Supply of fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Drinking water and water in irrigation wells sufficient. Irrigation tanks filled.

KOLABA.

Rain during week maximum 8 inches 20 cents at Karjat, minimum 2 inches 33 cents at Alibag; for season 40 inches 92 cents at Alibag, in the district maximum 78 inches 83 cents at Mahad, minimum 36 inches 58 cents at Uran. More rain needed. Preparations for transplantation nearing completion and transplantation in progress. Agricultural stock adequate and in good condition.

KANARA.

Rain during week 22 inches 44 cents at Karwar, in the district maximum 27 inches 96 cents at Bhatkal, minimum 2 inches 94 cents at Mundgod; for season 90 inches 74 cents at Karwar, in the district maximum 103 inches 46 cents at Bhatkal, minimum 16 inches 59 cents at Haliyal. Rainfall excessive in below-ghat talukas and in Siddapur taluka and more rain still needed in Haliyal taluka. Rice crop injured by heavy rain in some low lying lands in Kumta and Siddapur talukas. Garden and sugarcane crops in good condition. Kharif sowing continues in Ankola taluka and Supa petha.

EAST KHANDESH.

Rain during week 1 inch 1 cent at Jalgaon; for season 16 inches 84 cents at Jalgaon, in the district minimum 5 inches 73 cents at Chalisgaon. Rainfall excellent everywhere except in Chalisgaon taluka where more needed. More rain also needed in Parola petha. Sowing of cotton, jowari and bajri completed. Area sown normal except in Pachora taluka where it is expected to be above normal. Weeding in progress. Germinated seedlings in good condition. Moderate crop already assured in some places. Fodder-supply deficient and dear. Green grass available in some places. Agricultural stock in fair condition. Supply of drinking water and water for irrigation sufficient for the present.

WEST KHANDESH.

Rain during week 43 cents at Dhulia, in the district maximum 3 inches 79 cents at Navapur minimum 11 cents at Sakri; for season 9 inches 51 cents at Dhulia, in the district maximum 19 inches 4 cents at Navapur, minimum 3 inches 82 cents at Sakri. Rainfall insufficient in parts of Dhulia, Sindkheda, Shirpur, Nandurbar and Sakri talukas. Sowing of cotton and jowari completed except in Navapur petha where cotton sowing retarded owing to excessive rain. Sowing of bajri in progress. Standing crops in good condition but likely to wither in Sakri taluka if rain holds off and would suffer in Navapur petha if rain does not stop. Weeding in progress in Shahada taluka. Fodder-supply and agricultural stock sufficient. Water-supply for drinking purposes sufficient.

NASIK.

Rain during week 24 cents at Nasik, in the district maximum 5 inches 90 cents at Igatpuri; for season 9 inches 75 cents at Nasik, in the district maximum 70 inches 36 cents at Igatpuri, minimum 3 inches 36 cents at Niphad. Rain needed in all talukas except Nasik, Igatpuri, Dindori and Peint where it is sufficient. Sowing of kharif crops continues in all talukas except Malegaon and Nandgaon where retarded for want of rain. Transplantation of rice and hill-millets in progress in parts of Igatpuri, Nasik and Peint talukas. Seedlings withering for want of sufficient moisture except in Peint taluka where they are in good condition. Fodder-supply insufficient everywhere except in Nasik, Nadgaon and Igatpuri talukas. Green grass available in all talukas except Sinnar and Malegaon. Agricultural stock generally in fair condition except in Sinnar and Malegaon talukas. Drinking water-supply sufficient. Water for irrigation sufficient except in Nandgaon taluka.

AHMEDNAGAR.

Rain during week 52 cents at Akola, 9 cents at Kopargaon and 3 cents at Parner; for season maximum 8 inches 2 cents, minimum 1 inch 98 cents. More rain urgently needed for kharif sowing. Germinated seedlings of cotton and minor crops withering for want of sufficient moisture. Fodder-supply inadequate. Supply of water insufficient in parts of Shrigonda, Jamkhed and Karjat talukas. Agricultural stock generally insufficient. Prices high.

POONA.

Rain during week 37 cents at Poona, in the district maximum 3 inches 77 cents at Paud; for season 6 inches 96 cents at Poona, in the district maximum 27 inches 74 cents at Paud, minimum 1 inch 55 cents at Sirur. Rainfall sufficient in the Maval and central portions of the district but more rain urgently needed in the eastern portion. Sowing operations approaching completion in the central portion and retarded for want of sufficient moisture in the east. Transplantation in progress in the Maval portion. Fodder-supply sufficient except Khed, Sirur, Junnar, Bhimthadi and Indapur talukas. Agricultural stock in good condition but insufficient in Maval, Bhimthadi and Indapur talukas. Drinking water-supply adequate except in parts of Bhimthadi and Indapur talukas. Water-supply deficient in irrigation wells and channels.

SHOLAPUR.

Rain during week 16 cents. at Sholapur, in the district maximum 25 cents at Karmala, minimum 22 cents at Barsi; for season 4 inches 25 cents at Sholapur, in the district maximum 5 inches 41 cents at Barsi, minimum 1 inch 10 cents at Sangola. Rainfall deficient throughout the district. More rain urgently needed. Standing garden and irrigated crops in good condition except in parts of Sangola taluka where thyy are withering. Kharif sowing commenced in light soils in spite of insufficient moisture. Fodder-supply adequate but dear. Agricultural stock in fair condition, but generally insufficient.

SATARA.

Rain during week 1 inch 42 cents at Satara, in the district maximum 3 inches 80 cents at Patan, minimum 3 cents at Khatav; for season 18 inches 90 cents at Satara, in the district maximum 43 inches 99 cents at Javli, minimum 2 inches 49 cents at Khatav. Rain insufficient in parts of Man, Khatav and Tasgaon talukas and Khandala petha and Phaltan and Aundh States. Kharif sowing retarded in Man and Khatav talukas and Phaltan State owing to insufficient rain and in Javli taluka owing to excessive rain. Sowing completed in some talukas and weeding in progress. Agricultural stock insufficient in Khanapur and Khatav talukas.

BIJAPUR.

Rain during week in the district maximum 45 cents at Badami, minimum 12 cents at Muddebihal, 1 inch 56 cents at Jath, 20 cents at Daphlapur; for season 2 inches 54 cents at Bijapur, in the district maximum 4 inches 90 cents at Bilgi minimum 1 inch 84 cents at Hungund. Kharif sowing retarded for want of sufficient rain. Germinated seedlings withering where sown. Fodder-supply sufficient except in parts of Bijapur, Bagevadi and Muddebihal talukas and Jath and Daphlapur States. Agricultural stock sufficient. Cattle in good condition except in parts of Bagevadi taluka. Surplus cattle being sold in Bijapur taluka. Water-supply sufficient except in parts of Indi, Badami, Bagalkot and Bijapur talukas and Jath State. Irrigation tanks dried up. Stocks of grain sufficient.

BELGAUM.

Rain during week 1 inch 50 cents at Belgaum, in the district maximum 9 inches 94 cents at Chandgad, minimum 4 cents at Murgod; for season 24 inches 19 cents at Belgaum, in the district maximum 66 inches 82 cents at Chandgad, minimum 3 inches 38 cents at Athni. Rain insufficient in Athni taluka and in black soil in Gokak and Parasgad talukas. Standing crops in good condition. Kharif sowing continues. Weeding and transplantation continue. Fodder-supply sufficient. Drinking water adequate. Water for irrigation adequate. Cattle in fair condition.

DHARWAR.

Rain during week 1 inch 47 cents at Dharwar, in the district maximum 3 inches 26 cents at Kalghatgi minimum 6 cents at Mundargi; for season 8 inches 7 cents at Dharwar, in the district maximum 13 inches 18 cents at Kalghatgi, minimum 1 inch 91 cents at Nargund. Rainfall of week useful for sowing purposes. More rain badly needed for rice crop. Lands being prepared for kharif cultivation in two talukas. Rice crop in good condition. Sowing of jowari continues in eight talukas. Supply of fodder sufficient.

KATHIAWAR.

Rain during week 4 cents at Rajkot, in the Agency maximum 4 inches 45 cents at Dedan, minimum 2 cents at Botad; for season 9 inches 29 cents at Rajkot, in the Agency maximum 22 inches 96 cents at Jetpur, minimum 4 inches 72 cents at Morvi. Rainfall sufficient for sowing operations. Sowing of cotton and other crops in progress. Weeding operations in progress in Halar Prant. Supply of fodder and drinking water adequate. Agricultural stock adequate and in good condition. Water in irrigation tanks and wells sufficient.

BARODA.

Rain during week 1 inch 83 cents at Baroda, in the State maximum 5 inches 38 cents at Navsari; for season 14 inches 98 cents at Baroda, in the State maximum 40 inches 4 cents at Navsari. Rainfall sufficient. Rain needed for jowari and bajri crops in Shiyanagar-mahal. Sowing of bajri, jowari and sesamum continues in Petlad, Siswa, Navsari, Palsana, Velachha, Vyara and Songhad mahals. Weeding and harrowing operations continue in Gandevi, Petlad, Songhad, Kodinar, Damnagar and Attarsumbha mahals and are slow owing to continued rain in Charanda, Dabhoi, Padra and Mehsana mahals. Standing crops turned pale in Sidhpur and Visnagar mahals. Transplantation of rice almost completed in Navsari, Palsana, Kamrej, Vyara, Mahuva and Bhimkatta mahals. Fodder-supply adequate. Deficiency of hay in Mehsana mahal supplied by green grass.

PALANPUR.

Rain during week 5 inches 70 cents at Palanpur, in the Agency maximum 3 inches 78 cents at Sihori, minimum 11 cents at Varahi; for season 26 inches 50 cents at Palanpur, in the Agency maximum 20 inches 23 cents at Tharad, minimum 4 inches 43 cents at Varahi. Rain fall general throughout the Agency. Continuous rainfall interferes with sowing and is injurious to seedlings. Break in rain badly needed. Sowing of kharif crops in progress everywhere. Bajri, jowari and minor crops sown in parts of Palanpur State. Supply of fodder and drinking water adequate. Supply of water for irrigation sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition and sufficient. Stock of grain sufficient.

CUTCH.

Rain during week 48 cents at Bhuj, in the State maximum 4 inches 59 1-2 cents at Mandvi, minimum 20 cents at Nakhtrana; for season 5 inches 64 cents at Bhuj, in the State maximum 21 inches 56 cents at Lakhpat, minimum 3 inches 76 cents at Anjar. Week's rainfall general and beneficial to sowing operations and standing crops. Sowing of kharif crops in progress in all talukas except Bhuj where it is completed. Sowing of cotton in progress in Rapar Bhachau, Mandvi, Khavda, Mundra and Anjar; that of sesamum and castor oil seeds in progress in Mandvi, Anjar, Jakhau, Khadir, Khavda, Bhachau and Rapar, and of sesamum completed in Bhuj and commenced in Lakhpat. Germination satisfactory. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition but inadequate.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

ROYAL TASTE IN GLOVES.

The Queen and the Princess of Wales seldom affect or are affected by the fashions of the moment, writes a lady correspondent but it is possible that their example in discarding white gloves for smart daytime wear will be largely followed. At Ascot and more recent fashionable gatherings the Queen wore long gloves of palest biscuite suede, and at her garden parties at Marlborough House last week the Princess selected a similar style of hand-covering. White kid gloves have had a longer reign than most people would have predicted for them at one time, for in the eighties nothing was considered more crudely inartistic even with an all-white toilette. Women to whom economy combined with elegance is an object will be reluctant now to give them up, which may sound paradoxical until it is remembered how much more readily and frequently than any other variety white kid gloves submit themselves to the good offices of the cleaner.

PRINCESS MARY.

The Royal ladies named have carefully avoided the vogue of short sleeves during the past three or four seasons, but now show signs of falling into line. Perhaps it would be more correct to assume that their gloves, twelve-button in length, are drawn on over sleeves reaching to and closely fitting the wrist, for such is the effect produced. Princess Mary of Wales, who has always had very grown-up sleeves in her little frocks, is sensibly given white silk gloves on even the greatest occasions, the fashion of tight kid gloves for children being uncomfortable and unnecessarily extravagant. On full dress days the Prince of Wales chooses white kid gloves with heavy black stitchings to match his patent leather boots with white tops, whereas the King is partial to pale grey suede.

LEG OF MUTTON SLEEVES.

Princess Alexander of Teck is another member of the reigning house who avoids the extreme in dress. At Marlborough House the other afternoon her pale green ninon gown was made with just the suggestion of an Empire back—not really short-waisted—and the sleeves of richest embroidered cream filet lace were of modified gigot cut, and reached to the wrist. Her hat of medium size had a soft net crown, and was trimmed with flowers and a white osprey. All the royal ladies are wearing deep cream or biscuit-colour shoes with their trailing summer dresses.

AMONGST THE SEA TROUT.

Probably there are scores of men who have caught the brown trout of stream and brook for every one who has played the silvery variety of the sea estuary or salt-water loch. The latter is amongst the most gamesome of fish, larger and more free feeding than his smaller kinsman, while his pursuit takes one to the finest scenery of the Scotch coasts or Irish lakelands, where even a blank day has its delights. One is never so disappointed at an empty creel when the white trout has been the object of a foray as when the speckled race of the stream has been aimed at; there is compensation for much disappointment in glorious air and lovely glimpses of wild-nature. Why, then, is the fish of the tide-way so little sought for? He can be caught free of cost in a hundred localities, which is more than can be said of his relative. If you find him in cheerful mood you may have sport which will made everything else of the kind seem tame by comparison, and though you may chance to hook him from the rocks about some lonely Atlantic headland, yet one never fishes to the best advantage save afloat in a handy cobble rowed by a Scotch or Irish gillie, who knows the quarry and has a nice sympathy with his moods, as many of these men born and bred to the waterside have.

What can be more delightful than to get off after an early breakfast enjoyed in some snug coastside inn and row out into the green wilderness of rock and heather—some winding estuary where fresh and salt water meet, and, save the shy wildfowl and the blue herons standing sentinel in the shallows amongst last year's dead brown reeds, no living thing moves in the shining expanse? Here for a long day you may pursue the salmon's lesser self in glorious freedom, and be happy and content when nightfall comes whether your creel be heavy or light. As often as not it will be the former. When the white trout is hungry, a very chronic condition with him, he will take almost any bait, from a minnow to a sand-hopper. But undoubtedly the most artistic thing to offer is the artificial fly. It need not be like anything he has ever seen before: a little mystery in this direction apparently adds to its attractiveness all that is necessary is that the fly should be bright and conspicuous in the full rushing water the white trout mostly delights in, and a trifle smaller where it is shallow or has fined down after a storm. Thus armed, with a medium-sized loch-fly at the end of his tapering gut cast, the angler takes his place in the stern of the cobble and lets the man at the oars row him slowly round amongst the deep-shadowed islets and under crags, grey and gold with many-coloured lichens below, and above crowned by heather and green-leaved birches. Probably he will not have long to wait if the fish are in the mood, and that first rise and the run of a fish, a salmon in everything but side, will not be easily forgotten. Far down into the black depth, and then clear out into the sunshine, a living bar of silver, the hooked fish plunges in desperate efforts to escape. Now here, now there, making the taut line cut the surface of the water like a diamond on glass and the strong rod bend as though it were one of the reeds upon the distant shore, the trout rushes to and fro until his strength begins to tire, and yard by yard, with many a furious plunge and ineffective rush, he is gradually worked alongside the boat, were the landing-net comes into play and brings him safely on board. Then while the angler fills his pipe again, he will have time to note the graceful lines and silver and purple scales of his prize, and in the ardour of the moment compare him not unfavourably with his heavier and coarser, if a trifle more brilliantly coloured, cousin of the sluggish midland streams.

One catch ought to lead to others, as these trout generally go in company; consequently when a fish has been secured the boat should be held steady for a time, and the spot carefully whipped. If good luck attends the venture, fish after fish, averaging perhaps two or three pounds apiece, should follow within the next half-hour, and the angler not previously familiar with Scotch estuary or Irish lough will henceforth abjure all other sport of the kind in favour of the pursuit of the nimble and pugnacious ferox. That lunch, too, which comes about midday, when the boat is backed into some sunny cleft amongst the rocks, is a delightful interlude; for accompaniments perhaps an osprey circling overhead, with the sunshine showing finely through its black and white barred wings, and clamorous coots pencilling long lines across the surface as they move to distant feeding-grounds. The afternoon's fishing is a joyous repetition of the morning's. There is sure to be one fish of the day much better then all the rest, and still one more—that other one which breaks away—which was the best of all. But, big or little, many or few, the angler can scarcely be anything but contented when the boat eventually turns home-ward, and the lengthening shadows of the hills creep across the green of the moorlands. The curlews rise whimpering to seek their evening feeding grounds, and the lights of his inn, shining through the sofe veil of mist in the distance, speak of well-earned supper, and rest, to follow that sunshine, the salt water, the scent of heather, and the great narcotic of Atlantic breezes make doubly delightful.

One of the Methods employed in Drilling the Hair. This new System is fully explained in the Free Booklet, "Hair Drill," accompanying every bottle.

Renewal of a Notable Offer.

Further free week's test of "Hair Drill."

There can be no doubt that all Colonial residents greatly appreciated the recent opportunity provided them for a week's free "Hair Drill," for a most significant reference was made to the very frank offer lately made in the columns of their paper.

This was only to be expected, for it is indeed a deplorable fact that residence in foreign climes has a very detrimental effect upon the beauty, health, and conditions of the hair.

Men and women alike who dwell in the Colonies and Dependencies have long grieved over the fact that the climate and circumstances act very adversely upon the hair, and that, as a consequence, many scalp and hair defects become quickly apparent and very pronounced. Unfortunately the use of most of the prevalent specifics is entirely without benefit, for they are based generally upon vague knowledge of hair requirements and are generally compounded of ingredients lacking in nutrition and culturative value.

These, whether taken internally or applied externally, have always proved disappointing, and at times injurious both to the head, hair, and health. Still there is one undoubted application of approved merit and reputation, and it cannot be gainsayed that Edwards' "Harlene" is a real hair restorer, a real hair corrector, a real stimulant, tonic, and preserver for the hair; whether it be affected with dryness, brittleness, scurfiness, or greasiness; whether it shows signs of decay or evidenced by lack of lustre, colour, or healthy and beautiful appearance, or whether its deterioration is marked by greyness, patchiness, vacuum, or baldness. For many years has Edwards' "Harlene" held an envied and unrivalled reputation as a true specific for all untoward conditions of the hair, and the volume of praise accorded to this notable preparation confirm very striking testimony from the highest quarter.

Royalties, dignitaries of the State, social leaders, ladies and gentlemen occupying high positions, as well as the great general public, have used it, and always with the most gratifying results, for the use of "Harlene" overcomes any tendency or condition of hair weakness and disease.

It actually drills and disciplines the hair into healthy condition, and the faith of the proprietors in their preparation is abundantly shown by the very open offer they recently made, and which now, by popular request they are repeating.

They are perfectly willing to send any applicant a very generous supply of "Harlene" sufficient for one week's thorough use and trial. Enough to provide opportunity for noting a welcome change in the state of the hair. The supply is perfectly free and is accompanied by an interesting booklet dealing with hair difficulties and also full instructions for the use of "Harlene." It is only necessary to enclose the stamps for cover of carriage, and no restriction of sex or class is made. The form annexed below should be filled in and sent as per directions.

Edwards' "Harlene" is of course obtainable of chemists the wide world over.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

To EDWARDS' "HARLENE" Co.,
95-6, High Holborn, London, W.C.

Dear Sirs,
Please forward me booklet, directions and necessary supply of ("HARLENE" for one week's free test of this preparation as a hair drill.
I enclose 3 penny stamps to cover carriage.

Name
Address

WRITES IN SIGHT, RELIABLE, STRONG, SIMPLE IN CONSTRUCTION, and therefore EASILY KEPT IN ORDER.

THE 'EMPIRE' TYPEWRITER.

Some Users: H.M. GOVERNMENT 1,000 Machines. CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY 900 Machines. &c., &c.

PRICE, Foolscap Size, 250 Rs.

Agents: Continental Commercial Depot, 53, Esplanade, Fort, Bombay.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

Acts like a Charm in DIARRHŒA and is the only Specific in CHOLERA and DYSENTERY.

Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—FEVER, CROUP, AGUE.

The best Remedy known for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS. Effectually cuts short all attacks of SPASMS.

Is the only palliative in NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, TOOTHACHE.

Chlorodyne is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects; and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.

INSIST ON HAVING Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

The immense success of this Remedy has given rise to many imitations.

N.B.—Every bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne.

CONVINCING MEDICAL TESTIMONY WITH EACH BOTTLE.

Sold by all Chemists.

Prices in England: 1/1½, 2/9, 4/6.

Sole Manufacturers: J. T. DAVENPORT, Ltd., LONDON, S.E.

FREE TO ALL CYCLISTS.

Send us your name and address and you will receive by return Mail, Free, Post Paid, our 1908 Art Catalogue, the largest cycle publication of its kind in the world. This book, consisting of 100 pages, is profusely illustrated with actual photographs of all cycles manufactured in our own factories, and is the most complete and beautiful cycle catalogue ever issued. It describes every detail of the manufacture of 6 high-grade cycles, with all the latest improvements. It shows you the difference between high-class work and cheap machines. Two dozen letters added to be written it.

WITH THE FREE ART BOOK you will receive the most liberal and marvellous Bicycle offer ever made by any cycle manufacturer to any one, anywhere in the world. We are able to send you a cycle, direct from our Coventry factory, guaranteed 1 year, absolutely free of all charges, for your inspection and approval; how we can sell the highest grade Coventry-made cycles direct from the factory at less than manufacturers' prices; how we are able to let you ride the cycle for 1 month free, and if you then decide to purchase your machine, how you can pay a small amount each month, while you are riding it; how you can sell our cycles on commission, which will be sent you free, post paid. Whether you are a dealer or not, it will interest you. Write to-day.

MEAD CYCLE CO., DEPT. 323 LIVERPOOL.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the worst and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful peri

THE NATIONAL MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALASIA, LTD.

Funds over £5,000,000. Annual Income over £900,000. New Business 1906-07, over £3,000,000

NO SHAREHOLDERS. PURELY MUTUAL.

PREMIUM RATES—10 per cent. below average of British-Indian Offices.
CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS—A specially attractive popular scheme.
ANNUITIES—The Association is the BEST OFFICE FOR ANNUITIES.

LARGE BONUSES. LIBERAL CONDITIONS.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—SASSOON HOUSE, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

R. G. ABBOTT, Acting Resident Secretary

KOKO FOR THE HAIR

THE GREAT ENGLISH HAIR RESTORER. . .

Cleanses and refreshes the scalp, Feeds the hair follicles, Strengthens thin and weak hair, and Produces thick, luxuriant, brilliant tresses.

KOKO CONTAINS NO DYE

POSITIVELY ERADICATES SCURF and PREVENTS HAIR FALLING.

WAVY HAIR.—KOKO makes the hair grow, and if used consistently imparts to it that beautiful WAVY APPEARANCE so much admired.

KOKO is used in every ROYAL COURT in Europe.

INVALUABLE IN HOT CLIMATES

NOTE.—When buying see that you get "KOKO" packed in a dun coloured carton as specially put up by the Proprietors to withstand hot climates. Look for above trade mark on both bottle and carton.

KOKO-MARICOPAS CO., Ltd., 16, BEVIS MARKS, LONDON.

Sold all over the World at 1/-, 2/6 & 4/6 per bottle.

OUR TONIC DID IT.

A MATRON of the Y.W.C.A. HOME

Neuritis, Lassitude, Neuralgia—

Almost everyone has known that feeling of relief and thankfulness when they have found someone who could be '*depended upon*' without doubt or disappointment, whose word can be accepted unquestionably—well that is what the writers of these letters are, men and women who are to be '*depended upon*.' A wide and practical experience makes such statements, for instance, as those of Miss Morris, who is matron of a Young Woman's Christian Association Home, worthy of the closest attention, for, knowing how greatly girls and young women workers suffer from Neuritis (nervous exhaustion), she positively affirms that Phosferine may be absolutely '*depended upon*' to speedily dispel the disorder, and restore the flagging health. Miss Morris *knows* how unfailingly Phosferine has given the energy and vitality which has made work easy and profitable to her young girl charges, and in her own case she found that Phosferine thoroughly expelled Neuralgia, Lassitude, and other nerve pains, and considers her present vigorous health is entirely due to the energising and recuperative properties of the famous nerve tonic.

Quite Gone.

Miss I. M. Morris, Matron, Y.W.C.A., Home, 2, Poplar Walk, Croydon, writes:—"There is nothing in my estimation approaches Phosferine as an [illegible] of flagging health. In my experience I have found [illegible] the good it has done, [illegible] previously been [illegible]

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT.

THE AGA KHAN ESTATE.

His Highness' Evidence.

In the High Court yesterday the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell resumed the hearing of the suit of Haji Bibi, widow, against His Highness Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah Aga Khan and thirteen others in which the plaintiff, a daughter of the late Aga Janghi Shah and widow of Aga Moochoolshah, sued as one of the heirs of Janghi Shah to recover from the defendant her share in the estate of the first Aga Khan, alleging that all the properties, now in the hands of the first defendant, are the joint family property belonging to the estate of the first Aga Khan, in which she is entitled to a share.

Mr. Bahadurji and Mr. Desai, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia and Co., appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Inverarity, Mr. Lowndes and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Mr. Moos, of Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the first defendant. Mr. Desai, with Mr. Bahadurji, instructed by Messrs. Mehta, Dadachanji and Co., appeared for the second defendant, Bibi Saheb. Mr. Jardine and Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtoola, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the fourth and sixth defendants, Kadijah Bibi and Shahzadi Begum, Mr. Branson and Mr. Jinnah, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the fifth defendant, Aga Shamsudin Shah. Mr. Padshah and Mr. Lalkaka, instructed by Mr. Pestonji Rastomji Kola and Co., appeared for the seventh and eighth defendants. Mr. Desai, with the Hon. Mr. Setalvad and Mr. J. D. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia and Co., appeared for defendants 9 to 14.

The proceedings commenced by Mr. Inverarity continuing the examination of His Highness the Aga Khan.

How came it that Akbar Shah wanted to borrow Rs. 75,000 from you? He had got into monetary troubles. He came and begged of me to make him a present of Rs. 75,000. I refused. I told him that he and his sons were living in extravagant manner. He made bad use of his wealth. He begged and begged and I consented to make an advance to him.

Did he ever allege that he was a member of the joint and undivided family of whom you are the manager? Never.

Did he ever allege that offerings received by you were received on his behalf and for your benefit? Never.

MASTER OF ALL PROPERTIES.

Continuing witness said that he had done with his property in the way he liked. He was in exclusive possession of the property appropriated by Ali Shah. He had not paid the rates and taxes of the properties taken by Akbar Shah and Janghi Shah. He took possession of all his properties in 1893. Akbar Shah and Janghi Shah were aware of that. Witness had sent for them and told them that he was going to transfer the properties in his name. They took no objection to it at the time and said that witness could do anything with the property as it was his own. A bataki was beaten at the time the property was transferred to his name. His estate manager was Kassam Mussa at that time. He formally took the management of the estate at the age of sixteen, but in fact the estate was managed by Kassam Mussa. Previous to that Kassam Mussa had acted under the power-of-attorney given to him by his mother. During his minority his mother managed the household affairs and she generally fixed the allowances, and occasionally witness fixed the allowance. There was a general kitchen at Nesbit Lane in the compound in which Hassan Ali lived. There was a general kitchen also at Poona and food was provided to such of the members as had orders from him. Bibi Begum, as far as he could remember, received no allowance. It was not true that the members of the family provided their own food. He often received letters from members begging for assistance. He had destroyed most of them. He had still a number of begging letters. He also found two or three days ago a begging telegram from Akbar Shah. He received a letter from Faruk Shah in England begging for money. Witness was in Poona when the Kamadia reported to him that Shapur had created a disturbance in the bungalow. Witness immediately turned him out and stopped all his allowance. Subsequently Shapur wrote to him several letters begging for money. Akbar Shah and Lady Ali Shah intervened and witness allowed Shapur Khan to remain in the bungalow and forgave him. The letters written by Kassam Shah were all in his own handwriting.

Continuing witness said that horses and carriages were never purchased by him for any members of the family except on one occasion. They bought them for themselves. About 20 years ago, he purchased two ponies for the children of Nurruddin Shah who gave in return the whaler horses. The supply of servants to the members of the family depended on the pleasure of His Highness.

The Judge: You paid the wages of all the servants? I did not pay their wages. The members of the family paid them.

Continuing witness said that members would apply food to them from what they got from the general kitchen. The allowances made to the family members were from the voluntary offerings. Witness said that on several properties which came into his possession he has erected buildings. All the rates and taxes of the property were paid by him. He never took permission from anybody to alter the blocks, etc. The properties were entirely his. From time to time he used to put up guests in these houses. The many persons who used to come and see His Highness were put up there and nobody's permission was taken.

Witness said that at the time of the first outbreak of plague in Bombay, he gave one of the houses to Mr. Pirkine for his use. He used it as a dispensary. Before that it was in the occupation of Sheikh Bibi. Witness ordered her to go out and make room for the Doctor. She at once obeyed the order. Witness said that it was false that her consent was obtained. With regard to the bungalows, witness said it was false that the members of the family live there as a matter of right. They never they wanted to go and live there took permission of the mother or the witness would issue orders to the Karbaris for the purpose. It was not true that members of the family keep the key of the property. The key remained with the Karbori. These bungalows were built in Persian style.

BOOKS OF ACCOUNT.

I did not get any regular books of account of Hassan Ali's or Ali Shah's time. When I took up the management, he found the books were kept. He found the Hazur Office the sources of income kept by the Karbaris, the expenditure of the household in a notebook. From these books Kamarias furnished any information which the mother of the witness required from time to time. With regard to the estate regular books of account were kept by Kassum Moosa since 1887. Once a year these small notebooks of account were sent to the Kulmaria at Junagadh at first and afterwards at Bantawal. Down to 1901 this was the procedure. From that year witness had regular books of account kept of the voluntary offerings.

Besides the small notebooks sent to Kulmaria, were there any other books sent to Kull Kamaria? Yes. The rough cash book of the estate was sent.

The Judge: What do you mean by Kul Kamaria? He is the head or chief of all Kamarias.

Continuing witness said he was advised by Sir Charles Olivant to keep regular books of account and books were kept since July 1901 All small books sent to Kull Kamaria were unfortunately destroyed by fire. The Dufterkhana, as long as he could remember, was in the same place. It was never removed to the house occupied by Haji Bibi or any other member of the family. There were no regular books of account kept there before 1901.

Witness said, he knew the Khoja Doowa. He was present occasionally at its recital. It was false that he invented a Gujarati Doowa. As a matter of fact he does not know the Gujerati language. It was false that he invented a new religion for his followers or any new prayers for them. He has introduced no innovation in the Khoja rituals. Doowa was recited thrice every day in the Jamatkhana.

You go often to the Doowa? I go rarely.

You know the Gnans as long as you could remember? Yes. Gulu translated them for me.

PESH NIMAZ.

Continuing witness said, it was false that they were recently introduced. It was false that he and Hassan Ali were looked upon only as Pesh Nimaz. This and the Pesh Imam were the same officer. The usual salary for the office ranged from Rs. 20 to Rs. 60. They never had followers or offerings similar to those of the witness. The Khojas have a number of ceremonies peculiar to themselves.

The Judge: When you attend the Jamat, was a special place reserved for you or you sit amongst the crowd? I sit on the throne, which was a raised seat reserved for me.

KHOJA CEREMONIES.

Witness said that in the Khoja community, a number of people perform marriages. The fees paid on these occasions have nothing whatever to do with the offerings.

The Judge: Are they licensed to perform marriage or they do it out of their own accord? Permission of the Mukki or Kamari has to be obtained for the purpose.

Continuing witness said that Akbar Shah used to perform marriages. The fees he got he kept to himself. The members of the family did not give names to Khoja children. The child was named long before he is surcumcised. A Pir could name a child. The fee for naming a child was Rs. 1-8.

Witness said that sometimes he would make benediction entries in the followers' books. With the exception of the Pir, he never heard any members of the family blessing books of accounts. With regard to the book put in by the plaintiff's side which was alleged to have been blessed by Akbar Shah, witness said that the entry did not appear to be in the handwriting of Akbar Shah, but he cannot swear to that benediction entries may be made by any one. He would have no objection to the members of his family making such entries and blessing the books of account. In a year he makes about 8 or 10 benediction entries in Bombay. The followers had always given him Mehmani and they make a payment when they come to invite him for the Mehmani and another when he has attended it. —It was false that other members of the family were entertained at the Mehmani along with him.

The Judge: Do you go always alone or are you attended by others? I always go alone at such functions.

Witness said that he or Mukki or Kamari would mix the Kerbella dust with water given for drinking to Khojas. It was false that followers go to other members of the family to drink of this water. It was given at the Jamatkhana, and not in the house of the witness or any other place. No offerings were ever made to him with the statement that they were for the benefit of Hussan Ali's family.

OFFERINGS.

When he went to Karachi in 1901, some of the followers came to see the witness on board the steamer and they gave him offerings. He knew that Rashit Pramji and Jumai Ismail leaders of the Mandevi Jamat who came to see him. They placed money on the upper deck. It was false that they placed money at his feet in the cabin. None of the followers see him in the cabin. It was false that they said that the offerings were for the benefit of family. He knew a man by name Versi Bana at Kaira where witness held a Durbar of his followers there. It was false that he paid 500 kories to the witness. His brother gave that and the statement that those offerings were for the benefit of the family was false. At Mandvi Jamat 2,000 Kories were placed before the witness and the statement that those were for the benefit of the family was false. Whenever any offering was made, there never was at any time any reference to the members of the family. He never was present at the Mehmani given to Ali Shah. He did not see any Mehmani till he became Imam.

JAMATKHANA.

Wherever his followers resided, there was a Jamatkhana; a Muki and a Kamaria when the number was few. Jamatkhana was held in the house of one of the followers. The Jamatkhanas are maintained by his orders out of the offerings given to the witness. They have permission from the witness to maintain the Jamatkhana and to send the balance for which by way of acknowledgment a Talika was sent. The Talikas bear the seal of the Hazar Imam.

The Judge: Is that the same seal which Hassan Ali and Ali Shah used to keep?—No, My Lord, it is my seal. They had their seals with their names.

Witness said that no offerings were sent from up-country to the members of the family.

JANGHI SHAH'S MURDER.

How old were you when Jenghi Shah was murdered?—Nineteen years old.

Who first got the news?—I don't remember.

Who told you first?—Akbar Shah told me first.

Where were you then?—I was in Bombay.

In what terms were you with Janghi Shah and his family?—We were in the most affectionate terms. The news of the murder of Janghi Shah considerably distressed me.

Did you go to Karachi to meet his family and body?—Yes.

Besides yourself, did any one else go there?—Besides myself, my mother, Mrs. Shabuddin Shah, Mustapha Khan and daughter of Shabuddin Shah.

Where did you meet the returning party?—We met them at Karachi.

Was any arrangement made to send the body?—Yes, arrangement was made to send the body at Nejaf in Mesopotamia.

Who paid for that?—My mother.

Did you all return to Bombay together?—Yes.

Did Haji Bibi ever allege that she brought the blankets of one of the murdered?—No.

Did you hear that story before?—Never before she gave her evidence in this suit.

Did Haji Bibi or any other member of the family suggest that you or your mother instigated the murder?—Never.

All of you were on the best of terms while you were in Karachi and while you returned to Bombay?—We were on the most affectionate terms.

Continuing witness said that he was not only on the best of terms but a few months after the murder he married Janghi Shah's daughter. At the wedding Haji Bibi took a prominent part. Shah Bibi and Malik Taj Begum helped his mother to receive the guests. Mr. Moochulshah also took a prominent part. He looked after the general management and looked after the European management. There was the family band in atendance. The two boys of Moochulshah, the two boys of Zenaludin and the two boys of Nurrudin wore uniform and were in the band, playing in the procession and around the compound. At the time of his marriage there was plague in the City of Poona. Therefore Khoja followers were not allowed to come to the house of His Highness. Special camps were made for them and witness said he went to see them there. However at the procession about 300 Khojas were allowed to join and for which special order had to be obtained. It was absolutely false that Khoja followers came to his residence and gave offerings to the female members of the family. Not a penny was received at his Bungalow. Witness said it was false that he and his mother had not shown any good-will towards the members of the family. It was also false that ten years prior to 1900 there was universal uproar against him and his mother. Witness said he colud not understand what occasion there was for universal uproar

MURDER OF HASSUM SHAH.

When Hassum Shah was murdered you were in Europe?—Yes.

How long you were away?—About six months.

Did you know Jiva his murderer at all?—I have seen him.

You received in England the news of his murder by telegram?—Yes.

From whom?—I do not remember now.

Were you on good terms with Hassum Shah?—Very good terms.

On receipt of that telegram you wrote a letter to Mr. Kenny, your Secretay?—Yes. (Here the letter was shown).

Continuing witness said he telegraphed back to express his condolences.

He sent it to Cassim Shah or Shah Bibi, but did not remember whom. Subsequently he heard that the murderer had been tried and transported for life. This information he got by wire. He received also letters about the murder. Subsequent to that he received another telegram from Akbar Shah which witness had destroyed, but he remembered from that telegram that Akbar Shah informed him that Shah Bibi was going to offer a petition for retiral and Akbar Shah begged Shah Bibi not to do it as it would throw a discredit on the memory of Hassum Shah.

Witness gathered that Hassum Shah was accused of something which Akbar Shah did not wish to make public. He never sent any telegram to Shah Bibi conveying any threats. He did not ask her to change her attorney or to engage Aun Ali. At that time witness did not hear of Mr. Moos. He was not his attorney at the time. He did not to the best of his recollection get any telegram from Shah Bibi stating that she would not change her counsel. In connection with Hassum Shah's murder witness did not threaten her at all with anything. It was false that he then became unfriendly with Shah Bibi and every one on her side. Witness did not return to India a year and seven months after Hassum Shah's murder. After his return, he had no conversation with Shah Bibi regarding the application in Jiva's case. It was false that she filed the application and he did not allow her to go on with it. Never before was there any instigation made until Haji Bibi filed her affidavit in July 1906. No suggestion was ever made that witness had instigated Janghi Shah's murder before her answer to the affidavit was given. His mother's name was not mentioned as an instigator to the murders until the evidence was given in the case. As a matter of fact, the murder of Janghi Shah or Hassum Shah had nothing whatever to do with the stopping of the allowances given to members of the family. For years after the murder of Hassum Shah, allowances were given and food supplied. It was not true that Kamaria Ismail and Cassum Moosa harassed Shah Bibi with threats of stopping her allowances. No complaint was made to him.

IDLENESS DISCOURAGED.

His Highness said that in 1902 when he came back from a tour in Sind, Kamaria Ismail and Jumma Jan complained to him about the behaviour of Mr. Moochulshah and Mr. Koochukshah. They told him that they had first complained to his mother who had already spoken to them. Thinking that the allowances given to them were leading them to a life of idleness and mischief and to make them work, their allowances were first reduced. Witness said that young men must have an incentive for work. In 1902 he went to England. After his departure they bore ill-will towards him. As soon as they set up an extraordinary claim to the allowance as a matter of right, he stopped their allowances entirely. First he reduced their cash allowances, but continued to give them food and residence.

Witness said he was always in good terms with Bibi Sahib until she filed her written statement; in this case all allowances were paid to her. It was stopped under counsel's advice but witness was reluctant to do so. As soon as she has finished her evidence in the case witness had determined to give back to Bibi Sahib her allowances, etc. On the very day he wanted to give back that allowance, she turned round and said witness was making offers for settlement. Hence the question of her allowance was suddenly dropped, but it will be continued after this case was over. There is no truth that he sent Bibi Begum or any one else to settle this case. At the time when Bibi Begum made the alleged proposals, he was in Poona.

SECESSIONS.

Regarding secessions, witness said that while he was in Europe he remembered some of his followers having seceeded in February 1901. On the day of his return he saw an advertisement in the papers. It was not true that charges were laid against him by the members of the family as well as by the Khojas. It was false to say that he spent any money to secure the attachment of the Khojas. He had not the slightest desire [illegible] any followers who did not sincerely believe in his faith. On the day of his arrival here, there were some murders committed on the opposite party. Their bodies were not allowed to be burried in the Khoja burial ground as they were excommunicated. Witness said he would repeat Nimaz twice a [illegible] on the occasion of Bakri Id and Ramjan Id. When he talks of Nimaz, witness meant a reference to the first chapter of the Koran. Witness knew Arabic and could read the Koran himself. He knew Sale's translation of the Koran and the 1st chapter shown, as the witness, correctly represent the Nimaz. [illegible] these Id days he repeated that very same prayer [illegible]

tained in the Koran. It was false that Ziareth was part of the Nimaz. At the time when the Koran was written, the third Imam was a young boy and the 8th and 12th Imams were not in existence. The Rosakhani was a recital of the misfortunes of Imam Hussain. It was recited in the Jamat Khana. The Persian Rosakhani was not understood by the Khojas. Sunnis also have a similar recital of the misfortunes of Imam Hussain and they call it "bayya." Ziareth was no part of the Rosakhani. The Rosakhani performed at Eldon Hall was arranged by his mother, who is an Ashnashari. Two or three times witness was there while the Rosakhani was recited. There is nothing whatever in the Rosakhani which is either Ashnashari or Ismaili. It was the recital of a history. He went to Rosakhani once with his father. He was then about seven and a half years of age. It was not true that he led the Ziareth at Hassanbad. His mother lives in the bungalaw at Mazagon and she has the Rosakhani performed there. Witness did not attend there, nor any of his Khoja followers. It was not true that he performed the Ziareth at his bungalow at Walkeshwar. Witness said he did not hear of the book called Abrat-e-Afsar. It was false that that book was taught to the children in the family. As a matter of fact he did not read it.

Witness said that Hassan Ali was an Ismaili. In the first place Howard described him as an Imami Ismaili and an Imam. In his own written statement in the old suit Hassan Ali had described his followers as Imami Ismailis as an ancient sect and refers to Alla Zidkar Salam, the best known Imam of the Ismailis. Sir Joseph Arnold in his judgment describes Hassan Ali as the Imam of the Ismailis and an Imami Ismaili. Witness said that he had read many books and standard works in English, Persian and Arabic. Among English books witness quoted Wason's History of Persia, Marcopolo's Travels, Yule's Notes on Marcopolo, Dr. Ross's translation of a Persian standard work, Gibbon's Decline and Fall, and many other articles, and he quoted many works in Persian and Arabic. In all these works witness said that his ancestors were described. His grandfather came out to India in 1840 and he died about 1881 and he had thousands of followers who were Guptes who burn their dead. According to the Ashnashari faith now that people who burn their dead would go to hell. A word from his grandfather would have changed this custom of the Goptes, but he did not do so. And that proved that he was not an Ashnashari. Witness knew that his father was not an Ashnashari, but that he had told him that he was Imam. Witness said further that certain ceremonies performed by the Imam to his followers were performed in his grandfather's time which no Ashnashari would perform. His mother and uncles told him that his grandfather did not join the Ziareth. Regarding the publication of a pamphlet, His Highness said that in 1894 Shaik Marthusa came to him as the representative of the Ismails in Syria. He informed him that the Turkish officials had persecuted and imprisoned and seized property of many people and accused them of believing witness as their Hazar Imam who was also the Hazar Imam of the Khojas in India and that these Khojas did not follow the prayers of Islam. Thus the Ismailis in Syria were not true Moslems. Shaikh Marthusa asked His Highness to help him. Witness said that Khojas would recite Nimaz twice a year. He himself led the prayers in the Jamatkhana and that some of them observed the Rosa (fasting) and that they were true Moslems. Sheik Marthusa told witness that if he could produce some book or pamphlet in some language that the Khojas there understood and show to the Turkish authorities these persecutions would cease. He sent for Hassum Hajee who was his interpreter and asked him with Sheik Marthusa to produce such a pamphlet as would satisfy the Turkish authorities and prevent these persecutions. After the pamphlet was published, Sheik Marthusa took many copies to Syria.

Further hearing was then adjourned.

STORY OF A GRUESOME MURDER.

The Hon. the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton, presiding on the Appellate Side of the High Court, have disposed of an appeal preferred by Vithu bin Bhau Pisal, who was convicted by Mr. V. M. Ferrers, Assistant Sessions Judge of Satara, of causing the disappearance of evidence of a capital offence, and was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for seven years.

The accused was committed to the Court of Sessions on an alternative charge of murder or abetment of murder. It was subsequently thought advisable to convert the charge into one under Section 201 of the Indian Penal Code. The accused admitted his offence before two magistrates in succession, and also before the Sessions Court.

The charge framed against the accused by Mr. C. Roper, Sessions Judge of Satara stated that he, on the 31st January 1908, at Bandhan, knowing or having reason to believe that a murder of one Banu, the mistress of Bhagnan Bhima Pisal had been committed, caused the evidence of the commission of that offence to disappear with the intention of screening the offender from legal punishment.

The accused, in his confession before the Sessions Court, gave an account of the murder of Banu, which is truly gruesome. He said he had come to state facts in connection with the murder of Banu. About 11 a.m. one day, he was in his house in Bandhan. At that time Gyanaba Ramba and Krishna Dowlatta, men of his village, came to the house of his cousin, in which Banu used to live. On their arrival, Gyanaba took her to a shed in the rear of the house. There they threw her down on the ground, and Gyanaba and Krishna carried her inside the house. Accused said he was then standing in the shed close by. When they lifted Banu and carried her inside the house, accused also followed them there, Gyanaba seized both her hands, and Krishna took up an iron crowbar which was near the door, and struck her on the back part of her left ear. He struck her with the flat end of the bar. Banu was lying on the ground. After striking her with the bar, Krishna pressed on her throat with his foot. She expired within five minutes. She had at that time on her person a neck ornament, a nose-ring, toe-rings, and a money purse, which Gyanaba removed from her person. Then they three lifted her and threw her into the nearest well belonging to Shripati. Then they three took a cartload of earth from the nearest dilapidated wall belonging to a Brahmin, and threw it into the well on the [illegible] body of Banu. When Banu was killed, [illegible] other persons one dhotar with cotton [illegible] used said he had given it to her only [illegible] fore this event. It was stained with [illegible] she was being murdered, and so they [illegible] the well. After throwing earth into [illegible] they went to their respective threshing [illegible] while going to his threshing floor, Gyanaba [illegible] him the ornaments and the money purse [illegible] from Banu's person. Those ornaments [illegible] him still. Accused asked him to give [illegible] portion of the ornaments and the money. [illegible] Gyanaba promised to give him something [illegible]

[illegible] Sadashiv confirmed the conviction and [illegible] dismissed the appeal.

A DISHONEST PUBLIC SERVANT.

In the Bombay High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton have disposed of an appeal preferred by Kalidas Ballabhai, who was convicted by Mr. Barlee, Additional Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, of criminal breach of trust as a public servant with respect to three separate sums of money, and was sentenced to fifteen months' rigorous imprisonment. Mr. K. N. Wadia appeared for the accused; and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

Mr. Barlee, in his finding in the case, said the accused was the mukhi and ex-officio pound-keeper of Valana, taluka Viramgaum. On the 21st August last, the Mamlatdar went to visit Valana, and was preceded by the village havildar and the talati, who waited for him at the level crossing near the village. The birth and death register and the cattle pound books were called for, the Mamlatdar staying by the railway gatehouse as the village was flooded. The accused, the mukhi, was away, and his father did not send the books. After the second message proved fruitless, the gate-keeper gave the havildar a chit, which was meant for the accused's father. This was handed to the Mamlatdar, who found that it was a warning to the addressee not to show the cattle pound books. On this the Mamlatdar insisted on their production, and they were brought. His suspicions having been excited, an enquiry was made, and as a result the accused was prosecuted for criminal misappropriation of certain sums received as cattle pound fees. Accused was charged with misappropriating three separate sums in the course of twelve months. With regard to one of the items the accused's defence was that an enemy of his, Raya Jesang, had altered the books to ruin him. This story was his whole defence, that the whole case had been got up by Raya Jesang, who had had a quarrel with him about the patelship. It might be conceded, said the Sessions Judge, that he was on bad terms with the accused, but to his mind it seemed most improbable that he had tampered with the books. The accused said that Raya got them from his wife when he himself was at Viramgaum, the day before the Mamlatdar came. This, said the Sessions Judge, was improbable, as the woman was not likely to have handed the books to her husband's enemy. The accused was convicted and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for fifteen months.

The learned Chief Justice, in disposing of the appeal, said that having regard to the time that the accused was an under-trial prisoner, which was about three months, and to the fact that he had already suffered rigorous imprisonment since the 10th March last, their Lordships thought that he had suffered sufficient punishment for the offences which they thought were proved against him before the Sessions Judge. They therefore dismissed the appeal, except as regarded the sentence which they reduced to a sentence of rigorous imprisonment from the 10th March last up to the date of disposal of the appeal.

(For further Legal Intelligence see page 8.)

HIGH COURT.—JULY 31.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

729-05 Edgelow G. W. and Co. Haji Bibi widow vs. H. H. Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah Aga Khan and others Payne and Co. Part heard.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal

Long Causes.

426-07 Mansukhlal, J and H. Perin Ardeser Patel vs The G I P Ry Co Little and Co. Part heard.

427-07 Mansukhlal J and H. Ardeser Dhunjibhoy Patel vs The G I P Ry Co Little and Co. Part heard.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod.)

Summary suit for hearing in Chambers.

511-08. Malvi H M and R. Ramnarayen Hurudandrai vs Ahmed Hoosein and others. For hearing exceptions to the Assistant Commissioner's Report.

338-06 Payne and Co. Salursabibi widow and others vs Mahomed Hoosein Shaikh Ahmed Makoa and others. F. P. Pavri. For further directions and costs on Commissioner's Report.

337-02 Captain and V. Ramchandra Waman and another vs Wasudeo Waman and others. Mansukhlal, J. and H.

Long Causes.

For trial of Preliminary Issue.

303-08 Dapktary F. and D. Bhojabhai Allarakhia and others vs Parbhudas Keshavji Jehangir G. and B.

523-06 Captain and V. Hajee Esmail Hassam vs. Mahomed Esmail Bashay and others Muljee and K.

609-07 Ardeser, H. D. and Co. Perojshaw Pestonjee Bharucha vs Jijibhoy Ardeser Divecha and others. Payne and Co.

345-07 Ardeser H D & Co. Chaturbhoy Kunchordas vs Vussonji Moti and others, Inperson.

405-07 Thakurdas and Co. Narayen Premjee vs. Laxmidas Pragjee Ardeser. H. D. and Co.

310-05 Wadia G and Co, Rustomji Jahangir Wadia vs Dadabhoy Merwanji Dalal, Mulla and M.

654-07 Kanga and P, Sohrab Pestonji vs Mariambibi, F P Pavri.

528-01. Payne and Co. Jamnadas Hurdayal and others vs Ramnarayen Bamrutton and another Tyabji D and Co.

231—8411-07. Thakurdas and Co. Hormusji Ardeser Wadia vs Chundikapursad Gayadin Mulji and K.

595-07. Smetham B and Co. Jugjiwandas Pranjiwandas vs Dhunjishaw Pestonji Nanavati.

894-05. Sorabji and J. Behramji Ruttonji Mehta vs Jamshedji Edulji Kasad and others Mehta and S.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Knight.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Commercial Cause.

711-07. Captain and V. Nemchand Mansji and others vs R D Sethna and others Bhaishunker K and G.

For further directions and costs on Commissioner's Report.

601-05 Captain and V. Esmailji Oomerji vs Haji Mujan valad Balu Mujan Pathan, Chitnis and M.

Long Causes.

522-06 Tyabji D. and Co. Khatoobai widow and others vs Zulekhabai widow and Smetham B. and N.

449-06 Tyabji D and Co. Vithal Narayen vs. Chhottoo Nanu and others Daphtary F and D.

738-04 Edgelow G W and Co. R N Motabhoy vs Khimji Hirji Kayani Dinshow and D.

693-04 Thakurdas and Co. Haibai widow vs Mahomedally Jiwanji.

439-07 Jehangir and Soonabai widow vs H N Gheeala Thakurdas and Co.

706-07 Shamrao M and H. Yenoobai widow vs Pandoo Baloo S J Judha.

739-05 Ardeer H D and Co Balla Sadashiv Wagamaray vs A M Pinto Sorabji and J.

415-07 Tyabji D and Co Mulbai widow vs Nathu Tulsidas Mansukhlal J and H.

104-07 Mulla and M Halimabai widow vs Ismail Haji Ahmed Craigie L and P.

297- Little and Co. A Readymoney and Co vs Vasantrao Madhavrao Bicknell M and R.

419-08 Mulla and M. Mahomed Ebrahim bin Shaiker Miya Koor vs Abdoola bin Alli Saheb Koor and another Payne and Co.

397-08 Wadia G. and Co. Cowasji Jehangir Miya vs. Vithaldas Soonderdas.

318-07—Bhaishunker K and G Nanji Hariram and another vs Mithabai widow and others Madhavji K and C.

ENTERIC.
PLAGUE. CHOLERA. DYSENTERY.
ALONG WITH
ACCIDENTS FROM ALL ORDINARY SPORTS
COVERED BY
NORWICH & LONDON
ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, LTD.
Premium Rs. 90 Yearly for
Rs. 15,000 Policy.
FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., BOMBAY.

WANTED.—Sufferers to know that "Hydrocele" of any nature and standing is warranted to be cured right away by our Unique remedy "Hydrocoline." Speedy and permanent cure is certain even if the worst type. Ours is a novelty in the Medical World. No tapping, no detention, complete elimination of the fluid in the Sac. Wonderful decrease in size and relief of pain. A trial will convince. Rs. 3 and 5. MANAGER, British Chemical Works, Kidderpore, Calcutta.

STILL
UNSURPASSED.
THE NATIONAL HAIR DYE.
Reproduces instantaneously the Original Colour of Hair in its natural shade.
It is inoffensive and pleasant to apply.
Per Case, with Brushes, Complete, Rs. 1-10
F. S. MADON & CO.
170, Shaikh Memon Street, Near Zooma Masjid.
BOMBAY.

BURMAH LUBRICATING OILS,
Cheapest and Best.
BURMAH PETROL,
Drives your Car Furthest.
BURMAH MOTOR OILS
AND
MOTOR GEAR OIL,
Save all friction in your Car.
BURMAH CANDLES,
Burn brightest and will not warp.
BURMAH KEROSINE
GOLD MOHR BRAND,
for Lamps.
BURMAH KEROSINE
PICTORIA BRAND,
for Oil Engines.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
BURMAH OIL CO., LD.,
SHAW WALLACE & CO.,
Agents.
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, KARACHI AND MADRAS.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.
BRITISH & CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE
5,000 TONS { STEEL BEAMS / STEEL ANGLES / STEEL TEES / CAST-IRON PIPES
KEPT IN STOCK IN BOMBAY.
Prices quoted on receipt of specification for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.
GEO. SERVICE & CO.,
King's Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING CO., LD.
MANUFACTURERS OF
SWADESHI CLOTH:
FANCY and COLOURED CLOTH of different qualities and designs such as:—
Long Cloth, Domestics, Table Cloths, Checkers, Dhoties, Drills, Twills, Damask Table Cloths, Towels, (Honey Comb pattern, Akhi Bakha, Damask pattern, &c.), Turkish Towels, Bath Towels, Napkins Handkerchiefs, Checks, Thana Cloth, Suit, Hearing Cloth, Khaki Cloth, Bed tickings, Bed Covers, Bed Quilts, Coloured Table Cloths Tapestry Cloth, Jhool Cloth, Sarees, Fugrees, Carpets, &c., &c.
HOSIERY GOODS in all varieties, viz: Seamless Hose, Socks, Gurneys (Fancy & Merino finished, &c.), Pants, Caps, &c.
THREAD GOODS of all descriptions, viz: Sewing glazed thread as Cards and Spools (warranted full lengths) Crochet Cotton Mercerised Cotton for embroidery, Sewing Silains, Ball Twines, &c
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
MOFUSSIL CUSTOMERS can have their supply only from
LAKHMIDAS MORARJI,
Salesman,
GANESHWADI, BOMBAY.
HEAD OFFICE :—Ganeshwadi,
BRANCHES :—Sitaram Buildings, Bombay.
Do. —Samsett Street, Bombay.
Do. —71-2 Canning Street, Calcutta.

NEW TEAS. NEW TEAS.
TRY THE
MAY BLOSSOM.
THE
MAY BLOSSOM
TEAS
Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert.
A CHOICE CUP OF TEA.
BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER,
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
Apply early to
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
BOMBAY.
WHOLESALE AGENTS:
RETAIL SUPPLIERS:—Messrs. BRANDON & Co, Victoria Terminus and Messrs. DENISON & Co., Hunsaum Street, Fort.

THE HOME FOR THE AGED
MULKAPETT, HYDERABAD.
THIS INSTITUTION receives the Aged and Infirm Poor of both sexes, irrespective of Class Caste, or Creed.
The Sisters Feed, Nurse, Clothe their Poor, and attend to all their wants.
The Home is entirely supported by Voluntary Contributions.

SPECIAL OFFER.
COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

FOR
Cool and Comfort
use only
B. E. C.
FANS.
EXAMINE AND TRY
OUR
SPLENDID STOCK.
THE
BOMBAY
ELECTRIC CO.
WORKS AND OFFICES,
9—11, MEDOWS ST., BOMBAY.

BLUTHNER
PIANOFORTE MAKER TO HER MAJESTY
QUEEN ALEXANDRA.
BLUTHNER PIANOS
ARE
The Most Successful Pianos in the World
Dr. PAUL in his "History of the Pianoforte" says:—
"The Bluthner Pianofortes Maintain the first position in the World."
A statement so authoritatively proclaimed renders unnecessary for us to mention further claims for consideration to Purchasers of
BLUTHNER PIANOS.
The BLUTHNER PIANOS are not pianos manufactured for Commercial Competition, but are specially built on the Soundest Musical principles and for those who appreciate the highest and best Ideals of Music.
The BLUTHNER PIANOS are specially built for the climate of India. They have a thirty years' record in this country for being the best Pianos for standing in tune.
SOLE AGENTS:
MARCKS & CO., Ltd.,
BOMBAY AND POONA

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS
OF
BRITISH AND CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE.
All sections from 4in. by 1⅝in. to 20in. by 7½in.
3,000 Tons of Beams, Angles, Tees, etc.
KEPT IN STOCK.
PRICES ON APPLICATION.
RICHARDSON
AND
CRUDDAS,
BYCULLA IRONWORKS,
BOMBAY.

DYNAMOS, MOTORS, ELECTRIC FANS, INCANDESCENT AND ARC LAMPS.
Complete Assortments of Simple Enamelled Conduits and Fittings,
Always on hand ready for immediate Delivery.
ELECTRICAL WORK
of all kinds for
MILLS, FACTORIES, OFFICES, RESIDENTIAL QUARTERS,
Undertaken and fitted under Expert Supervision.
THE STANDARD ELECTRIC CO.
5, APOLLO STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

OUR GOODS CHALLENGE COMPETITION.
CARRIAGE RUBBER TYRES
are guaranteed to be without blemish.
Our "A I" and "ELEPHANT" Brands of TYRES are SPECIALITIES.
DUNLOP'S—THE WORLD'S BEST.
MOTOR TYRES & TUBES
of every description in stock.
For prices, etc apply to
GOVINDJEE MADHOWJEE & Co.,
6, HUMMUM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

SPORTSMEN.
IF you wish to have your SHIKAR Trophies mounted, you cannot do better than entrust them to us, the leading firm of TAXIDERMISTS. We possess many beautiful and chaste designs for mounting Tusks, Horn and Hoof Trophies and can guarantee the fidelity of a likeness, and the quality and finish of our production in the setting up of heads and Skins for which we were awarded a GOLD MEDAL at the BOMBAY EXHIBITION. Write for Catalogue with Testimonials and Press Opinions.
MURRAY BROTHERS,
PRACTICAL AND ARTISTIC
TAXIDERMISTS,
DRUM CASTLE, BYCULLA, BOMBAY

NOTICE.
MRS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay) having REMOVED from Edinburgh to "Elmswood," 52, Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, London, S. E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad For Particulars apply Bombay Gazette Office.

NOTICE.
THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE," may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

ELECTRIC
WATERTIGHT SWITCHES & CUT-OUTS
stocked by
GREAVES, COTTON & CO.,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
AND CONTRACTORS,
47, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

° The views of the *Bombay Gazette* on all matters are expressed in the Editorial columns. But our policy being "Fair Play to All" and in order to give our readers an idea of every shade of opinion we admit contributions and letters, expressing sentiments and thoughts on current topics which we neither endorse nor sympathise with. We deem it necessary to make this announcement as we find ourselves occasionally credited with the authorship of remarks made by others.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed BOX 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, JULY 31, 1908.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

THE latest published report of the Archæological Survey of India deals with the year 1904-5. It is an artistically finished work, which may account in some measure for its remarkably belated appearance. It is replete with exquisite plates and plans and is altogether a valuable production. It contains two special articles on conservation, one relating to the great historic groups of Mahomedan monuments in the United Provinces, the Punjab and Ajmer, the other to various Hindu remains in the Madras presidency. But Mr. Marshall's review of the year's work is itself of interest. Most of the important operations then in progress were part and parcel of the extended campaigns of repair such as those at Gaur, Mandu, Khajuraha and Bijapur. In this report Mr. Marshall draws attention to Mr. Nicholl's article on the rescue of Moghul and other Moslem monuments, which has special reference to the much talked of Italian influence said to be traceable in some of Shah Jehan's great masterpieces of architecture at Agra and Delhi. Every European traveller who has set foot inside the Taj, observes Mr. Marshall, has heard probably that it was designed by an Italian architect, and if he has visited the Fort at Delhi, he has found some tangible evidence to support this legend in the panelled mosaics which ornament the throne of Shah Jehan there, for one of these panels shows the figure of Orpheus fiddling to a group of listening animals, and the others are no less plainly the creations of an Italian artist. "This apocryphal story about the building of the Taj, which is unhesitatingly accepted year after year by troops of visitors to India, seems to have originated with Father Manrique. He tells us that Father de Castro of Lahore had recounted to him how a certain Geronimo Verroneo, a Venetian, had been commissioned by Shah Jehan to design a tomb for the Empress; that Verroneo obeyed and in a few days produced various models of very fine architecture, showing all the skill of his art; also that, having contented his Majesty in this, he dissatisfied him—according to his barbarous and arrogant pride—by the modesty of his estimates; further that, growing angry, he ordered him to spend three crores and to let him know when they were spent."

Mr. Marshall points out that "the wild improbabilities" involved in this account are unconfirmed and, indeed, directly contradicted by the testimony of native writings. Furthermore, Geronimo Verroneo's grave still exists in the Roman Catholic cemetery at Agra and the date of his death given thereon does not agree with the date given in Father Manrique's account. Moreover the fantastic legend will not bear the scrutiny of any student of Saracenic architecture. The Taj is definitely asserted, in the article before us, to be typical in every feature of the spirit of the Orient, "of which it is perhaps the highest expression and above all of the imperial spirit of the age of Shah Jehan, when the keynotes of art were graceful simplicity and elegance, and when, as under the Roman principate, marble was everywhere taking the place of coarser materials." But more than this, adds Mr. Marshall, the Taj in itself reflects the whole previous history of Moghul architecture and the long development through which that architecture had passed. "Let anyone who is familiar with Saracenic art consider the plan and elevation of this wonderful tomb, let him analyse the lines of its design, let him take its essential features one by one and compare them with those of the earlier edifices of the Moghuls, and the evolution of them will be apparent to him. Such a test must surely be conclusive, for it is inconceivable that a European like Verroneo, imbued as he must have been with the traditions of the Rena issance, could have so completely divested himself of those traditions and could have entered so intimately into the spirit of an alien style, as to create not only a masterpiece in that style, but one that is true to it in every essential detail. One has but to look at other efforts of European genius in this country to realise the absurdity of such an assumption." So Italy is no longer to have credit for the Taj. The theory has been exploded once and for all,

In the report mention is made of the work of conservation in this presidency and it is shown that the repair of the cornice of the Gol Gumbaz at Bijapur has involved a task of exceptional difficulty. The cornice is at an altitude of ninety feet above the ground and projects eleven and a half feet from the walls of the tomb, the slabs of which it is composed being supported on brackets seven and a half feet in height which tail deep into the solid masonry of the wall. Local trap stone broke away. To have restored these again with the same variety of stone was of course out of the question and great difficulty was experienced in finding suitable material. Finally it was discovered in the Sholapur district, but its hardness made it expensive to dress. Then special scaffolding had to be constructed to hoist it into position, and success was achieved. Among other structures in Western India which were restored are mentioned the tombs of Burhanudin Qutbu-l-Alam at Watwa, of Yar Mahomed at Khudabad and of the Kalkhora Kings at Hyderabad, besides a variety of buildings at Tatta, Champanir and Dholka, but the bulk of the works at these and other monuments in the presidency were of no special interest. Included in the volume is a treatise on a discovery of pottery in Baluchistan, which Mr. Marshall believes date back to a period before the Christian era, nothing like them having been discovered in the Buddhist sites in Baluchistan or the Frontier Province. But he is not certain and expresses a hope that the present publication may perchance lead to the discovery of some analogous wares which are not known to India, or that when the time comes for the further exploration of the mound where they were recovered, some other class of antiquities may be unearthed which will throw light upon their origin and their date.

THE NEW DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENTS.

THE change just announced in the British representative at Teheran looks very much like swopping horses in mid-stream. The transfer of Sir Cecil Spring Rice, our present Minister at Teheran, to Stockholm, just now when the Persian Court is disturbed and its affairs are in a critical state, can hardly be called desirable, and it may be construed by the ignorant as conveying a sort of reflection on his conduct in giving shelter at the British Embassy to those who were under the ban of the Shah. Of course the Shah had to apologise for surrounding our Embassy with his Cossacks; but the announcement almost immediately after, that our Minister is to be transferred elsewhere is rather open to this construction. Moreover the transfer to Stockholm can hardly be called promotion, for whereas Sir Cecil drew Rs. 4,500 at Teheran, Sir Rennell Rodd draws only Rs. 2,750 at Stockholm. The latter no doubt is really promoted, for he now gets a First Class Embassy, that of Rome, with a salary of Rs. 7,000. Teheran was the first independent post in the diplomatic service of Sir Cecil, as previously he was Secretary to various Embassies. At Teheran he must be said to have done well in arduous circumstances, as his two years there have been most eventful in modern Persian history. He and Sir Rennell are Balliol men, pupils of that great Oxonian, Jewett, who exercised such an influence for a full generation over young men who are now getting old in various walks of life. He is almost exactly the same age as Lord Curzon who is also a Balliol man. Sir Cecil Spring Rice is the grandson of a well-known politician of the later Georgian and early Victorian eras. Mr. Thomas Spring Rice, who after holding various posts became the late Queen's first Chancellor of the Exchequer till 1839 when he was made a peer with the title of Lord Monteagle. He was said to have long desired to become Speaker, and when Abercromby resigned his weak chairmanship of the House of Commons, the Whig Ministry of the day were willing to nominate him for the Speakership and thus satisfy his ardent desire. But Spring Rice had made himself obnoxious to the Advanced Liberals by his colourless opinions and irresolute finance, and the Ministers therefore saw that they had no chance of carrying his nomination. So they gave him up and nominated a more popular speaker, Shaw Lefevre, who was acceptable to all. Spring Rice was consoled with a peerage which he enjoyed till 1866 when he died leaving his title to his grandson, the cousin of Sir Cecil Spring Rice who still holds it. Sir Rennell Rodd is only three months older than Sir Cecil, and though he does not belong to the aristocracy, he is descended from the famous Anglo-Indian, Major Rennell, (1742-1830), the Bengal Engineer, who has the honour of being the pioneer of scientific geography and cartography of India. Sir Rennell has also won laurels in literature, and is one of minor poets, though he is on the high way to becoming one of our major diplomatists.

AUTRE TEMPS, AUTRE MEURS.

Now that the strikes and riots amongst the cotton mill employés are over, and order has been evolved out of chaos, it is worth noting that what has taken place in Bombay is but a repetition of many incidents in the annals of the cotton districts in England. It is interesting to notice the difference in the punishment of the rioters now and in other days. Mr. Lang, the Bombay Magistrate, on Wednesday sentenced seven of the rioters to one year's imprisonment each. Those were sentences which were generally hailed yesterday as just. Yet only as far back as the last reign such sentences would have been regarded in Britain as absurdly lenient. For instance, just seventy years ago the cotton workers of Glasgow got out of hand, and they resorted to exactly that form of violent intimidation which was indulged in at Girgaum a few days ago. At the Glasgow High Court of Justiciary five of the rioters were indicted upon twelve counts and convicted upon four. These were (1) "intimidating spinners," (2) "mobbing and molesting spinners at the Oakbank factory," (3) "with like offences at another factory" and (10) "with breaking open a spinner's house, and forcing the occupant to promise not to go to work at the mills." For these offences, which, after all, amount merely to simple intimidation, of which there were hundreds of instances in Bombay on Monday and Tuesday, the Glasgow High Court sentenced each of the five accused to seven years' transportation!

A SLIGHT shock of earthquake was felt at Quetta on the night of the 29th instant at about 11-50, followed by another slight shock five minutes later.

THE Lieutenant-Governor has rejected the petition of the employes of the Bengal Secretariat press, on the ground that it did not reach him through the proper channel. The fourteen men under suspension have been asked to show cause why they should not be dismissed.

THE following paragraph appeared in yesterday's issue of the the "Englishman":—"Consequent on an apology having been tendered to Colonel Staunton, Commanding the Gordon Highlanders, by the "Indian Daily News," the fine band of that regiment will play in Eden Gardens every Friday, starting from Friday next."

DURING the week ending 28th July 44 1/2 chests of opium were removed from warehouse in Bombay. Of these, 20 were shipped to China and Farmers purchased as follows: Ahmedabad 7, Sholapur 5, Ahmednagar 6, Rajkote 1/2, and Nasik and Poona 3 each. During the week 18 1/2 chests were imported from Indore.

THE Cochin Government are introducing a Regulation to provide for the protection of game and acclimatised fish, the draft of which is published in the "Cochin Government Gazette" of the 25th instant. The Durbar will consider any objections to or criticisms of the draft Regulation if submitted within a month to Mr. S. Locke, special officer on legislation duty.

NOT only do the Meetings of the Council of the European and Anglo-Indian Defence Association continue to be very well attended, says the "Englishman," but the Association has been attracting a great deal of attention outside and drawing in numbers into its fold. No less then 57 members, including many Assam planters were admitted at the last Meeting of the Council.

THE Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta have decided to offer a prize of Rs. 10,000 for the best architectural design for buildings comprising godowns, business premises and residential quarters on lines to be indicated generally in a specification which will be prepared for the guidance of competitors. These buildings will extend over a frontage of 3,300 lineal feet on the Strand Road, north of the Howrah Bridge.

THE Government of India have now sold altogether some six millions of sterling Bills. Continuous heavy imports of silver and other metals are being paid for and this has depressed exchange, but improved prospects of crops, due to the good monsoon, and big sterling loans for railways should, the "Pioneer" thinks, soon send round the demand for money in the opposite direction. "One point has been made clear and that is that India, despite the famine, is evidently well enough off to be able to buy silver enormous quantities when it is cheap."

H. H. THE PRIME MINISTER of Nepaul a narrow escape while visiting a cutlery establishment at Sheffield on the 8th inst. Only a few minutes after he had passed it an explosion occurred, which caused alarm and did much damage. Large blocks concrete were hurled a considerable The cause is believed to have been alighting on a heap of xylonite dust.

COMMANDER PEARY'S ship, the "R in process of equipment for another towards the North Pole, left New York 6th instant, to visit the President at after which she will proceed to Sydney Scotia, where she will be coated provisioned, and whence the voyage as soon as this is done. A great c bled to witness the "Roosevelt's"

KING EDWARD'S offence in Ge the "National Review," "con this—that when he came to t Britain was the most unpopular Our isolation was the pivot of G Thanks mainly to His Majest now more popular on the Con been for the last three gene the head and front of the King

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

A GAY WEEK IN TOWN.

Miss Maud Allan.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 10.

This has been a gay week in town. As is the way with the London Season its closing days are being spent in a perfect whirl of social activity.

Again yesterday the Fete of the Veterans, the great charity function of the season which was opened by the Duke of Connaught on Tuesday, drew half Debrett to Old Ranelagh Gardens. Old Ranelagh with its picturesque past, its memories of eighteenth century belles and beaux and its present leafy avenues, spreading lawns and woodland glades was an ideal setting for the Fete, which attracted all the grande dames of Society and all the beauties of the year.

Fine company and dainty toilettes were the order of the day. Duchesses once again rubbed shoulders with the crowd as in the days of the beautiful Duchess of Devonshire, who like many another Georgian great lady had a fondness for Ranelagh. All the prettiest actresses in London were selling picture post cards and souveniers, and mingling in among the brilliant throng were the scarlet coated Chelsea pensioners, mute reminders of the cause that had brought Society to the rescue of the gallant survivors of the Crimea and the Mutiny.

It was the prettiest sight imaginable and when the visitors had sampled a few of the amazing variety of the side shows devised for their entertainment, an avenue of stalls laden with all things useful and beautiful for "My Lady's Home" invited inspection. Over forty counties had supplied these, and each stall had a guard of veterans of the Mutiny, clothed in replicas of the actual costume worn by them in that terrible time. One of the prettiest stalls was the picturesque apple green Surrey stall which was presided over by H. R. H. the Duchess of Albany. Other Royal stall holders were the Princess of Wales and Princess Christian.

In one part of the beautiful grounds effective scenic representations of the gateways of Delhi, Lucknow and Cawnpore and many other scenes of the Indian Mutiny were to be seen. These had been specially painted for the Fete and were a great centre of attraction.

MISS MAUD ALLAN.

The sensation of the Fete was Miss Maud Allan's dancing in the open air. Hundreds of people flocked to a sequestered sylvan glade and cheerfully paid half a guinea to see the famous classical dancer give three dances from her repertoire.

"What will she wear in the open air?" asked those who had frequently seen her at the Palace Theatre. Curiosity was heightened by the action of the officials at the gate who confiscated all cameras.

A transparent tunic of variegated chiffon composed the dancer's toilette. As usual she moved with consummate grace, but the audience were a little disappointed that she did not give them the Salome dance for their half guineas.

Miss Allan, by the way, is not the only classical dancer we have in London at present. Miss Isadora Duncan who has achieved fame in Paris and Berlin, and who claims to be the revivalist of the style of dancing for which Miss Allan has become famous, is dancing at the Duke of York's Theatre each night. "The Duncan," as she is known, dances on a stage without scenic effects of any kind. On the wings and at the back the stage is walled in by curtains falling in long straight folds. A pretty feature of her performance is the introduction of dances by some little girls without [illegible] just without [illegible] class.

WITH her long fair hair and blue eyes assisting the Queen in the task of receiving the little visitors, a very happy afternoon was spent. With the exception of Prince Edward, who is cadet at Osborne Naval College, all the little Princes were present and they amused themselves by snapshotting their small friends. From the Queen down to the youngest prince every member of the Royal family is an enthusiastic amateur photographer.

FASHIONS FOR CHILDREN.

Whenever any number of children like these congregate together, one is struck by the simplicity and prettiness of their clothing. Not a single child on Monday was wearing an elaborate dress. Cream belted tunics for the tiny boys, cream jerseys and cream serge knickerbockers for the five year olds and little sailor suits like those invariably worn by the small sons of the Prince of Wales for the bigger boys, such is the simple and sensible dress of the modern boy.

As for the girls, white is almost the only wear, sometimes white serge or linen, more often broderie anglaise threaded through with blue ribbons and a lingerie hat to match. Cream tussore is another popular material for children's dresses, the trimming consisting of smocking, an old time art which has been successfully revived not only for children's dresses but for blouses and tea gowns as well.

THE PRIME MINISTER'S LITTLE DAUGHTER.

Miss Elizabeth Asquith, the Prime Minister's eleven years old little daughter is a great favourite with the Downing Street officials. She has been interesting herself in politics of late and on the occasion of the last Suffragette demonstration outside the Houses of Parliament escaped from her German governess and wandered into the thick of the crowd where she was rescued by a policeman ignorant of her identity.

The story of her intervention on the part of the hop pickers is a pretty little chapter in the history of the agitation for the forty shillings duty on foreign hops.

Little Elizabeth has been staying with her mother at Sittingbourne, a famous golfing centre in the Kentish hop fields, and she heard the tales of failure of hop industry, of the hop fields that had been "grubbed up," of bankrupt growers and workless pickers.

"Why don't you come and see my father? He is the Prime Minister", asked the little girl of a well known local hop grower, with whom she had made friends on the golf links.

"But do you think he would receive us?" asked the old grower highly amused. "O yes. If I asked him to," was the confident reply of Miss Elizabeth, and then she added "You see my father is a very busy man indeed, and must not be worried, but early the morning he plays croquet with me and that is the time to ask him to do things."

The little girl left Sittingbourne, promising to interview her father; but she is a politician herself and her last words to her friend of the golf links were: "A forty shillings duty, I mind, no tariff reform."

Apparently Miss Elizabeth's efforts as mediator have met with some success, for Mr. Asquith has asked his next door neighbour Mr. Lloyd George, Chancellor of the Exchequer to receive a deputation of hop growers.

IN LOVE WITH A PICTURE.

Romance dies hard even in this prosaic twentieth century of ours. The story of a man who fell in love with a picture and married the original of it this week, sounds like a page from a romance. It is quite true, however, and was told to me yesterday by Dr. Ralph Peacock, the painter of the picture.

Hanging in the Tate Gallery is a picture called "The Sisters." It is a painting by Mr. Peacock of two singularly beautiful girls. The elder is the painter's wife and the younger girl, who is of course his sister-in-law, was little more than a school girl when she sat for the picture. The face which is one of great beauty is framed in fair hair which falls in curls upon her shoulders [illegible] deep violet.

AMERICAN RAILWAYS.

EFFECT OF NEW REGULATIONS.

Abandoning the Pacific Trade.

CANADIAN LINE AFFECTED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 30.

The New York newspapers state that, owing to the new regulations imposed by the Inter-State Commerce Commission, all the great railways, including the Canadian Pacific, having ...in services on the Pacific, have notified ... they are abandoning the export ... Australasia, and that ...andoning their ...

TO THE FOOTBALL RIOT.

...otball Council's ...ecisions.

...UR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 30.

...he sequel to last Saturday's ...eld :—

...held in the Y. M. C. A. ...ight last, the Council of ...ociation, after a prolonged ...n of witnesses on either ...decisions, on the dispute ...e Dalhousie and Mohan ...les Cup competition :— ...replayed, on Saturday, ...vabazaar Club ground ... a referee and two ...ointed by Mr. Miller, ...cutta Referees Asso- ...th, of the Dalhousie ...taking further part ...n this season ; (3) ... of the Mohan ... from the alleged ...n. The Council ...ite fair.

...BRIDGE.

...est.

...T.)

..., JULY 24.

... in a letter ...tests most ... other site ...at recom- ...ittee.

...ASE.

...30.

...dg-

...ITION IN INDIA.

...M OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

...DA "SWARAJ" CASE.

MADRAS, JULY 30.

...ezwada the trial was resumed ... Row, Editor of a Telugu ...waraj" published at Bezwada ...hama Row, M.A., proprietor. ... of Veera Mallayya was re- ...ublic Prosecutor with special ...to the authorship of the incrimina- ...ied knowledge. ...nination was reserved. ...h Chetty, Telugu Translator to ...ment, was next examined by the ...osecutor. He testified to having ...he "Swarsj" articles into English, ... but giving the purport only in ... regarding the meaning of cer- ...tness said: "Feringhilu" is the ...inghi vadu." This latter term ...ste. I think there is nothing ...e word. It occurs in Brown's ... as far as I am concerned I ...the word. I have not come ...n who has used "Feringhi" ...lance. While referring to ...ld have been well if the writer, ...d some other word to avoid ... asked at some length about ...of some of the sentences ...le of 26th March, such ... Chidambaram Pillay," ...llector of Tinnevelly," ...re sarcastic insinuations ... The expression "Fer- ...Arara Arara Feringhi" ...e article was improper ...ctor.

... hears that the Amir ...f arms and money to ... and has sent agents ... to send a "Jirga"

SITUATION IN TURKEY.

New Turkish Parliament.

REACTIONARY OFFICIALS DISMISSED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 29.

The new Turkish Parliament is convened for the 1st November.

An Irade has been issued urging the people, in view of the Sultan's proved intention to observe the Constitution, to abstain from further demonstrations impeding business.

A circular issued by the Constitutional Party notifies the dismissals of the reactionary officials.

LONDON, JULY 30.

With the exception of Niadi Pasha and Enver Pasha, who remain in Macedonia, the leaders of the constitutional movement are unknown, but they have hitherto controlled affairs with remark- ...dness and discretion.

... of exiled members of the Young Tur- ...re hastening back. The feeling in ...s unfavourable to the Sultan and ...ries are heard in Constantinople.

ANARCHISM IN INDIA.

THE MARGAO BOMB CASE.

ACCUSED BEFORE THE MAGISTRATE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 30.

The hearing of the case against Abbasaheb Ramchandra, the suspected seditionist from Margao, in Portuguese territory, who was recently arrested by the British Police at Castle Rock and brought to Poona for trial under section 108, Indian Penal Code, was resumed before Mr. Carmichael, I.C.S., District Magistrate, Poona, this afternoon.

The case for the prosecution having closed on the first day of the case last week, the accused was yesterday required to put in a list of witnesses for the defence.

In doing so, he put in a list of fifty-three witnesses, including thirty-six students from Margao.

The Magistrate thought the list rather a long one and asked accused if he could not curtail it by citing a few among the thirty-six Margao students whose evidence would be material to the defence. His Worship further observed that there might be some difficulty in obtaining witnesses from Portuguese territory.

Sir Edmund Cox, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, who appeared with Mr. S. C. Davar, Public Prosecutor, for the prosecution, reminded the Court that all the thirty-six students at Margao were under assumed names and that they were not there now, and unless accused gave their correct names and addresses it would be useless to subpoena so many of them.

The Magistrate inquired what object the accused had in wishing to call so many witnesses.

Accused replied that he desired to prove his innocence. He then named fifteen persons whom he wished to call, and these were the Portuguese Government's clerks at Margao who held charge of the seven boxes containing seditious correspondence ; the Railway Clerk at Margao, to prove that boxes were not addressed to him (accused) ; teachers at Samalkote, Belgaum, Satara, and Madras ; one Vishnoo, a teacher at Kirkee; Deshpande, a pleader at Belgaum; Rajaram Perjalandi, a teacher at Dharwar and originally one of the Margao students ; a witness from Paddapuram in the Godavery District ; another from Bombay, and other places.

The case was adjourned till 14th August.

THE NADIA BOMB CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 30.

A boy named Ajit Kumar Sen Gupta, 16 years of age, of Arachand Ghat's Lane, was arrested at Calcutta yesterday on a warrant issued by the Magistrate of Nadia. Some time ago a bomb was sent to the Magistrate and the boy whose actions gave reason for suspicion had been closely watched since the occurrence

The accused denied all knowledge of the matter.

EUROPEANS STONED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 30.

While Privates Parker and Chambers, of the Devons, were doing Garrison military public duty, in the 33rd Street, not many nights ago, two Europeans ran up to them and claimed protection from a crowd of natives who were chasing them. The Military police referred them to the Civil police, and told them to clear out of the street, which they did.

The crowd then stoned and threw bottles at the soldiers, and one native came forward and struck Parker with a stick. The assailant was chased and captured, and was fined Rs. 5 by the Bench of Honorary Magistrates.

Colonel Walter, Commanding the Devons, ...counsel to prosecute the accused, on ...of the inadequacy of the sentence ...ake an example of the accused, as ...ry police were continually being ...budmasbes at night.

...used was tried and convicted ...nd was sentenced to three months' ...risonment.

INDUS IN FLOOD.

Dera Ghazi Khan Threatened.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 30.

Since the beginning of this month, the stone bund at Dera Ghazi Khan has been endangered, by the Indus floods.

On the 16th the nose of the bund subsided "en bloc," on the 17th the river side of the bund subsided, and on the 15th a yawning breach was completed, and the spur of the bund became an island.

Four ladies at the Caurch Missionary Society's Hospital were warned to be ready to leave. The citizens of the town were, at first, indifferent, but by the 22nd the Indians began praying and throwing rice upon the swollen river.

On the 23rd, the Mission party were told to leave next day and the Indian Christian community, numbering 48 souls, with women, children and 2 lady missionaries, left Ghazi in the hope of crossing the river ; but the steamer had not returned from its previous day's journey, having stuck on a sandbank. The Indians, therefore, camped on the river bank and the missionaries returned to Ghazi. Next day the steamer arrived, and took them to Mansby, a spot 7 miles from Ghazi, from which station at length, by sailing, it carried them on to their destination.

Grave concern is felt for the two Mission hospitals, the Mission houses and Church, and the women's hospital in course of erection at Dera Ghazi Khan.

LADY MINTO'S NURSING FUND.

New Members.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 30.

The following gentlemen have joined the Central Committee of the Dufferin Fund at the invitation of Her Excellency the Lady President:—The Hon'ble Maharaja Bahadur of Burdwan, Bengal ; the Hon'ble Mr. Chitnavis, Central Provinces ; the Hon'ble Nawab Sir Muhammad Faiyaz Ali Khan, K.C.I.E., United Provinces ; and Raja Sir Harnam Singh, K.C.I.E., of Kapurthala, Punjab.

The Maharaja of Burdwan has succeeded Sir Patrick Playfair, who has resigned as a Trustee of the National Association for Providing Female Medical aid to the Women of India.

SIMLA HOSPITALS.

Further Accommodation Needed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 30.

Owing to the recent enteric outbreak in Simla the question of further hospital accommodation is being taken up. In view of the continued increase in the European population in the station, this subject, says the "Pioneer," is one that must claim immediate attention.

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

The Kalaura-Sylhet Branch.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 30.

No provision has been made in the budget estimates of the Assam-Bengal Railway for expenditure during the present year on the Kalaura-Sylhet branch, and in view of the large capital demands of railway for rolling-stock and other equipment it is considered that the Kalaura-Sylhet scheme must for the present remaining in abeyance. This line would form a link in one of the suggested routes to Shillon, but the bridging of the Surma would be a formidable task. There are, however, in the hills of this district vast stores of limestone, coal, etc., which are not as yet being fully worked.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BRIGADE ORDERS

FRIDAY, JULY 30.

Fort Field Officer Captain A. F. Stewart, 116th Mahrattas ; next for duty Captain C. W. A. Holmes, 116th Mahrattas ; Colaba Field Officer, Major T. W. G. Bryan, R.G.A. ; next for duty, Major G. F. H. Wingate, 2nd Royal Scots.

The undermentioned officers, etc., have permission to appear before the Civil and Military Examination Committee which assembles at the Secretariat, Bombay, at 11 a.m., on Monday, the 3rd August, for examination in the following languages :—Hindustani—Higher Standard. Lieuts. H. S. Goldfrap, 103rd M.L.I., Part I., R. S. Abbott, R.G.A., Part I., F. B. Scott, R.G.A., Parts I and II., P. K. Tarapore, I.M.S., Part I., G. H. Hopkinson, 116th Mahrattas, Parts I and II. Hindustani—Lower Standard. Lieut. R. F. Cottrell, R. G. A., Part I.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 30.

Lieutenant Colonel Dick, 22nd Cavalry, is selected to officiate as Inspecting Officer, Frontier Corps, North-West Frontier Province, *vice* Lieutenant Colonel Barratt, proceeded on 8 months' leave.

Major Sandys, 74th Battery, is posted to "V" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery.

Captain Zeigler is posted to the 85th Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, from Adjutant, Artillery Volunteers, England.

Lieutenants Walsh, 73rd Battery, and Bell, 63rd Battery, Royal Field Artillery, are posted to No. 11 Ammunition Column.

Lieutenant Rae, Gloster Regiment, is selected for appointment to the Indian Army, and posted to the 7th Rajputs.

A PRESS Communique states that the Secretary of State has appointed Mr. J. Maclean, of Worcester College, Oxford, and Mr. E. L. Preston, of Trinity College, Dublin, to the Indian Educational Service, Bengal.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Meston, officiating Finance Member, Viceroy's Council, leaves Simla on the 11th proximo on tour, visiting Bombay and Poona.

THE RECENT RIOTS.

Perfect Calm Prevails.

MILLS RESUME WORK.

GOVERNOR VISITS HOSPITALS.

QUIET now prevails in Bombay and the mill-hands have resumed work. All the mills in Bombay were working yesterday, while the business places were open. At the Grain Bunder and cotton and silver bazars the usual transactions were effected and the city has now assumed its normal condition. The excitement has disappeared and the labourers and workmen are following their usual avocations.

The Governor of Bombay paid a visit yesterday to the Sir J. J. and the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospitals. His Excellency, who was attended by Mr. L. Robertsen, Private Secretary, and an A.-D.-C., was received at the entrance of the Sir J. J. Hospital by Colonel Childe, Colonel Meyer, Major Street and Major Bennett. His Excellency passed through the different wards, enquired particularly about the patients wounded during the recent riots and expressed his sympathy with them. He was particularly touched to see a Hindu girl wounded during the riots, and on his return to the Secretariat sent a silk bordered "saree" and two pairs of silver bangles through Mr. Shams-ud-din Kadri, the Oriental Translator to Government. A letter expressing His Excellency's kind sympathy was also addressed to the girl.

At the G. T. Hospital also His Excellency enquired about the patients injured during the riots and made kindly inquiries after their welfare.

RIOTERS CHARGED.

STONING A MAGISTRATE.

YESTERDAY, at the Head Police Office, before Mr. B. Lang, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent Flanagan charged one Natha Kana, a Hindu, with assaulting a public servant, namely Mr. James Macdonald, in the discharge of his duty at Thakoredwar on the 28th. Superintendent Sloane prosecuted. Mr. B. Dastur, Pleader defended the accused.

Superintendent Flanagan deposed that on the 28th he accompanied Mr. Macdonald, Special Magistrate, and other police officers to Thakoredwar at about three in the afternoon. When he reached the place, he found there a big crowd which was throwing stones, jeering and shouting. The stones were thrown at the tram-cars, the police and the military. After a little while, the crowd pressed in to the Thakoredwar Road. Mr. James Macdonald, Inspectors Sullivan and Taylor and witness followed the crowd. Several of the party were hit. The accused was right in front of the mob, and was naked except for his dhotar. While Mr. Macdonald was cautioning people, the accused hit him with a stone. Mr. Macdonald shouted out. The accused ran away but witness afterwards saw him in custody of Sub-Inspector Taylor. The accused was leading the crowd.

Inspector Sullivan, of the Bombay Criminal Investigation Department, said that he accompanied other police officers to Thakoredwar on the 28th. When he reached there, he saw a large crowd throwing stones at passing trams, the police and the military. Mr. James Macdonald, Special Magistrate, was with him. The party alighted from the tram-car near the junction of Thakoredwar Road and made arrests. Mr. Macdonald was hit with a large stone thrown by the accused who was in front of the crowd. The accused was arrested some time after and was not arrested immediately because he ran away into a gully, after throwing the stone.

Sub-Inspector Taylor stated that on the 28th he was at Thakoredwar with other police officers and Mr. Macdonald. Mr. Macdonald was struck on the back just below the neck with a stone thrown by the accused. The accused after throwing the stone disappeared, but was afterwards arrested by him (witness) at the corner of Thakoredwar Road.

The accused pleaded not guilty and stated that on the day in question he went to purchase "beeddees," when he saw people running away. Seeing them run away, he too ran away and was afterwards arrested.

Superintendent Flanagan examined by the Court said that the accused was in front of the crowd all the time and challenging the police and the military to "come on."

Sub-Inspector Taylor cross-examined by Mr. Dastur said, that he arrested the accused in the evening in an Iranee's shop. The accused was smoking a "beeddee" at the time and as he saw witness and Inspector Sullivan coming he tried to escape behind a counter, but was arrested. Before arresting the accused, witness asked Inspector Sullivan if he was sure the man was the same that had thrown the stone at Mr. Macdonald in the afternoon, and Mr. Sullivan said that was the same man. Witness then arrested the accused.

The Magistrate in sentencing the accused said that he saw no reason to disbelieve the prosecution evidence which was straightforward. The accused was not only there throwing stones, but he was to a certain extent also responsible for what happened there. The offence of rioting was a very serious one and it showed a gross contempt towards the authorities. And at a time when it was the duty of every citizen to help the authorities this offence became much more serious. His Worship did not think any punishment that he would or could give him would be too severe. His Worship entirely disbelieved the evidence for the defence. He was inflicting a severe sentence in order that other people might take a lesson from it. The accused was sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED RIOTING.

YESTERDAY, before Mr. B. Lang, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent Flanagan, charged 1 Keshavji Valji (33), 2 Kersondas Lavji (28), 3 Chunilal Bhagvandas (25), 4 Gambhirdas Bhagvandas (19), 5 Jethalal Meghji (24), 6 Narsey Pitamber (15), 7 Pranjivan Jivraj (35), 8 Purshotam Kalidas (18), and 9 Kisordas Lavji (18) with being members of an unlawful assembly and with rioting in Sheikh Memon Street on the 27th July. Superintendent Sloane prosecuted. Mr. Vicaji F. Vicaji, Pleader, defended accused No. 5 and Mr. Sahiar, Barrister-at-Law, with Mr. B. B. Kampani, Pleader, defended the rest of the accused.

Superintendent Sloane put in an order issued by the Commissioner of Police prohibiting assemblies or processions in the City of Bombay.

Superintendent Flanagan deposed that in the afternoon of the 27th he received certain information in consequence of which he proceeded with Inspector Paterson to Sheikh Memon Street, opposite the Mulji Jetha Market where he saw a black flag and Tilak's photograph. There were very large excited crowds in the street, opposite the Mulji Jetha Market. As the crowd saw the police officers they got more excited. He ordered the crowd to disperse, but it did not. Witness at once drove to the Head Police Office and getting assistance from there went back to Sheikh Memon Street where the crowd which had grown larger was crying "Tilak Maharaj ki jai." Witness again ordered the mob to disperse, but the order was disobeyed. The police then charged, and the people ran away in all directions, but subsequently showers of stones came upon the police. Some of the police officers including witness were hit. The Deputy Commissioner came up with a detachment of Light Cavalry who were greeted with groans and showers of stones. The stone-throwing continued from all parts, houses and bye-lanes. After the Cavalry was gone, a detachment of the Northamptons came up. The stone-throwing still continued. Showers of stones came down from a room in a house opposite the Mulji Jetha Market, on the last side of the Sheikh Memon Street. He noticed the window from which the stones came down. He called out to the people in the window to desist. He identified Nos. 1 and 9. He asked the military to form a cordon round the room and told police officers to go into the room and make arrests. The stone-throwing did not cease after the arrival of the military. After the accused were brought down from the room, the stone-throwing from the window ceased. The rioting ceased after the Magistrate gave the order to fire.

Inspector Sullivan deposed that on the 27th he was on duty in Sheikh Memon Street. He was near the Mulji Jetha Market. The immense crowd that was there was throwing stones. He remembered the arrival of the military under Captain Rowland, at about 4 o'clock. He went with police and military officers to a room situated on the third floor of a house almost opposite the Market. All the accused were in the room sitting down. Prior to that, while on the road he had seen showers of stones coming down from the room. He saw Nos. 2 and 4 throwing stones from the window.

Inspector Paterson deposed that on the 27th he was on duty in Sheikh Memon Street. The crowd there was shouting and throwing stones at the police and the military. The stones came from all over the place. The accused were arrested on the third floor of a house opposite the Mulji Jetha Market on the east side. Stones were coming down from a room in the house. He identified No. 7 as one of the persons who threw stones from the house. He saw the accused brought down subsequently as prisoners.

Inspector Giles deposed that about 4 p. m. on the 27th, he was on duty in Sheikh Memon Street. The people there were throwing stones both from the houses and the road. He identified accused Nos. 1, 6 and 8. They were throwing stones from a window on the third floor of a house. Witness accompanied a party of police and military officers to the room. The door of the room was closed from inside. He saw the accused there who were arrested and brought down. The stone-throwing from the room continued off and on from 2 o'clock.

Sub-Inspector Taylor deposed when he first reached Sheikh Memon Street on the 27th, he found a large crowd there which was shouting and rioting. The accused were arrested in a room from where they were throwing stones. He saw accused Nos. 3 and 5 throwing stones from the window of the room. Previous to that he had seen accused No. 5 throwing stones from the Market.

All the accused pleaded not guilty, stating they were sitting in the room, when they were arrested.

Superintendent Sloane said that the words "To overawe by criminal force or show of criminal force public servants in the exercise of the lawful power" should be added to the charge of unlawful assembly to make the charge more clear.

The words were added to the charge. The accused pleaded not guilty.

The case was adjourned till to-day

GIRGAUM RIOTERS.

At the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Inspector Bodley charged Bhiku Govind, a Maratha Hindu, with rioting at Girgaum. The evidence showed that last Tuesday the accused threw a stone at a Municipal lamp post in Sadashiv Street, Girgaum, and broke it. A policeman, who was on duty at the bungalow of Mr. C. H. Setalvad Presidency Magistrate, who lives in the locality, saw him and arrested him. There were with the accused about fifty persons who ran away. The accused was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

Inspector Bodley then charged Keshav Dhondu, a Hindu, with rioting in Girgaum Road. Last Tuesday afternoon Mr. Bodley was proceeding from Girgaum Tram Terminus to Thakoredwar when the accused and other Hindus threw stones at him and military accompanying him. When they ran to make arrests, the accused and his companions rushed into a house. Mr. Bodley arrested the accused, while the others escaped. The crowd numbered about a thousand. They were throwing stones at the police and the troops and at passing tram-cars. The accused was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

Kashiram Babaji and Tookaram Shiva, mill-hands were charged by Superintendent Priestley with rioting near the Indo China Mill at Sewri Road on Wednesday morning. The accused formed part of a mob of several hundreds of mill-hands who threw stones at the mill, where the workmen had attended that morning. The two accused were ringleaders. Both the accused denied the charge and called evidence. The Magistrate on the evidence acquitted the second accused and sentenced the first to five months' rigorous imprisonment.

Yesterday, before the same Magistrate, Superintendent Flanagan charged 1 Pitamber Madhu (15), 2 Purshotam Mulji (50), 3 Dharamsey Kamalsey (15), 4 Deochand Hemraj (15), 5 Girjashanker Harakshanker (25), and 6 Trimbaklal Atmaram (20), with being members of an unlawful assembly and with rioting in Sheikh Memon Street on the 27th. Superintendent Sloane prosecuted. Mr. Pandit, Barrister-at-Law, with Mr. Kanuga, Pleader, defended the second accused.

Superintendent Flanagan deposed that on the 27th at 1 p. m. he was with Mr. Sullivan at the Mulji Jetha Market. He saw Inspector Sullivan arrest Purshotam from among a crowd of several thousands. As the arrest was made, stones were thrown, and a police sepoy was badly hurt. Before Purshotam was arrested he (accused) said to the crowd "Where are you going ? There are only four 'goras' here."

Inspectors Sullivan and Paterson gave corroborative evidence.

Further hearing was adjourned till to-day.

EDUCATION IN THE U. P.

Sir John Hewett's Views.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 30.

The local Government has addressed a letter to the Government of India with reference to the recommendations of the Committee on the improvement of secondary education which sat at Naini Tal in June 1907.

Sir John Hewett concurs in most of the recommendations and urges the additional expenditure proposed as absolutely necessary, as the existing arrangements are interfering with higher education. The expenditure proposed is five lakhs for new schools, two and a half for enlarging existing school accommodation, and one and a half lakhs for boarding accommodation. The extra annual expenditure on education will be three and a quarter lakhs for aiding English secondary schools, and Rs. 8,400 for special inspectors.

THE UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

A meeting of the Senate of the Bombay University was held last evening in the Sir Cawasji Jehanghir Hall of the University, the Hon'ble Mr. F. G. Selby, the Vice Chancellor, presiding.

CONFERRING OF DEGREES.

The Vice Chancellor having appointed yesterday as Graduation Day, degrees were conferred upon successful candidates, who had passed the various University examinations, before other business was taken up.

NEW FELLOWS.

On the motion of Principal A. L. Covernton, M.A., the following new Fellows were assigned to Faculties as under :—

The Hon'ble Mr. Basil Scott, M.A., Chief Justice, to the Faculty of Law ; Dr. Harold H. Mann, D. Sc., M. Sc., F.I.C., F.L.S., to the Faculty of Engineering and the Rev. H. Sierp, S.J., to the Faculty of Arts.

A revision of several regulations was then gone into and alterations were made therein.

THE MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

The Senate next considered the desirability of revising the rules regulating admission of candidates to the Matriculation Examination.

The Rev. Father Dreckmann, proposed : "That, as recommended by the Syndicate, from January 1909 the following Regulations be substituted for Regulations 16 and 17 (P. 382 of the Calendar for 1907-08) :—A candidate applying for permission to present himself at the Matriculation Examination shall have completed sixteen years of age on or before the 31st December of the year in which he presents himself for the Examination. If a candidate, at the date of his application for permission to appear at the Matriculation Examination belongs to a Registered School, he must submit his application through the Head Master of such School in the Form A. If such candidate has, during the period commencing from the January of the year in which he applies, attended any other Registered School or Schools, his application must further be countersigned by the Head Master of such School or Schools. If a candidate, at the date of his application for permission to appear at the Matriculation Examination, does not belong to a Registered School, he must appear at the preliminary examination of some Registered School and submit his application through the Head Master of such School with his certificate that he considers the candidate a fit person, as regards character and knowledge, to be admitted to the Examination. If such candidate has during the period commencing from the month of January of the year in which he applies, attended any Registered School or Schools, his application must further be countersigned by the Head Master of such school or schools."

The Hon'ble Sir P. M. Mehta seconded the proposition.

Mr. K. Natarajan, moved the following amendment to Father Dreckmann's Resolution :—

That the two latter draft Regulations be omitted, and the following substituted instead:—"A candidate, at the date of his application for permission to appear at the Matriculation Examination, must have attended the Matriculation Class of a Registered School, or in case he has attended more than one such school for a period aggregating to two-thirds of the working days prior to the dates of application, and he must submit his application through the Head Master of such School in the Form, If such candidate has, during the period commencing from the January of the year in which he applies, attended any other Registered School or Schools, his application must further be countersigned by the Head Master or Head Masters of such School or Schools and also be accompanied by a certificate from the Head Master of each School showing the number of days such candidate attended it as well as the total number of its working days up to the date of application. If a candidate, during the period commencing from the January of the year in which he wishes to apply, has not attended a Registered School as required by the previous Regulation, he must appear at the preliminary examination of some Registered School and submit his application through the Head Master of such School with his certificate specifying the reasons which prevented the candidate from attending a Registered School and stating that he considers the candidate a fit person as regards character and knowledge, to be admitted to the Examination. The Syndicate will have power, if it is satisfied with the reasons given for non-attendance or deficient attendance at a Registered School to exempt a candidate from producing a certificate of attendance as required by the previous Regulation. Applications for exemption under this Regulation must be sent so as to reach the Registrar not later than the 20th September preceding the date fixed for the Examination."

Mr. Iyer seconded the amendment.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chaubal opposed the amendment because he could not see any necessity of it, and, again it was not quite intelligible. The privilege of sending students for the examination must be left to the discretion of the responsible head-masters of the registered Schools. It was not necessary for the Senate to frame such rules when the head-master was asked to provide a certificate. He thought it was quite enough when the head-master certified that a particular boy deserved to appear at the Matriculation examination.

Principal Covernton pointed out that the amendment as it stood did not read well and, its language not being explicit, it was not desirable to adopt it as a University regulation.

Mr. D. G. Padhye pointed out that the University rules with regard to examinations did not allow the Senate to accept the amendment. From those rules it could be found that the Legislature had contemplated that the private student should not be shut out from the Matriculation examination. Legally, he ventured to say, they could not accept the amendment. He quoted the official figures to point out that since the Senate demanded from the private students a certificate of their having passed a preliminary examination in a registered School before seeking admission to the Matriculation examination, the element of raw and untrained boys was removed from the candidates presenting themselves at the examination.

The Hon'ble Mr. Chimanlal Setalvad opposed the amendment. It was not fair to the Syndicate, on which was imposed the additional work of ascertaining the number of days a boy attended his school, and of considering their several applications. That body could not be in a position to come to a proper conclusion in such a matter.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar said that, as was pointed out by Mr. Padhye, there stood some legal difficulty in their way to accepting the amendment. The Legislature did not contemplate shutting out private students from appearing at the Matriculation examation.

On a division the amendment was lost and the original motion was agreed to.

THE PROPOSED CENTRAL SCIENCE INSTITUTE.

The Senate next considered the Government letter from the Educational Department regarding the teaching of Science in the Government Colleges affiliated to the Bombay University and suggesting a central Science Institute for the Bombay Presidency.

Dr. Mackichan moved the following proposition, of which he had given previous notice, as recommended by the Syndicate, in reply to the recent letter of His Excellency the Governor in Council on the subject of improving and centra-

ising the teaching of science in the Bombay Presidency :—

"The University agree with His Excellency the Chancellor that all candidates for a degree should pass an elementary test in science. This is shown by the regulation making a study of Physics compulsory at the Intermediate Examination in Arts. The University further recognise that their present test can be improved upon and have recently appointed a Committee to revise it and, indeed, all the prescribed courses in science. The University recognise that the test should be made thoroughly satisfactory and will be very grateful if the Chancellor will be pleased to give his advice as to the kind of curriculum which he thinks desirable. With this advice before them the revising Committee will, it is hoped, be able to frame regulations which will be acceptable to the Chancellor, to the University and to the public.

"Further the University are very strongly of opinion that science should be retained as an optional subject for the B.A. Examination, and the Committee referred to above has been entrusted with the revision of the present course. The Chancellor has informed the Syndicate throught the Vice-Chancellor that he is in agreement with the University on this point, and that all that he wishes is that the present course should be improved. Here again the University can only say that they will welcome any advice that the Chancellor may be pleased to give as to the alterations which are required. Passing from subjects to the machinery for teaching, the proposals which have been submitted to ther University are (1) that two Central Laboratories shall be established, one in Bombay and the other at the College of Science in Poona, at which students of Government colleges must, and students of Aided Colleges may, receive the scientific instruction required for the Intermediate Arts, the Intermediate Science the B. A., and the Preliminary Scientific Examinations ; and (2) that the College of Science in Poona shall be thoroughly equipped for teaching candidates from all colleges for the higher degrees of M. A. and B. Sc.

"The first of these proposals appears to the University to be impracticable owing to the large number of students to be taught, and the distance of the colleges from one another and, consequently, from any Central institution. It is therefore thought that any scientific teaching which may be required for the Examinations specified above should be given in colleges, and that the Government colleges should be fully equipped for the purpose.

"With regard to the second proposal the case is different. Here the time of the students is devoted almost exclusively to the study of science, and they would find no difficulty in devoting many hours to work in a Central Laboratory. On the other hand, to a student in Arts, science is only one of many subjects to be studied. He has to pass directly from one lecture room to another and consequently cannot go for the study of any subject to a distance from his own college. No doubt a student of a Government college might be compelled to do this so far as some of the lower Examinations are concerned ; but the result would be to diminish the attendance at such colleges and to discourage the study of optional science for the B.A. degree. The University, therefore, would welcome the establishment of a Central Laboratory for students for the M.A. and B.Sc. degrees, but consider that there are very weighty objections to the establishment of it in Poona or at the College of Science. They think that it should be established in Bombay, and that the College of Science should be made, what it was originally, a College of Engineering only."

The Rev. Dr. Mackichan in submitting the proposal said he observed a great and satisfactory unanimity prevailing with respect to the subjects brought before them. Amongst the various amendments before them perhaps only two could be described as hostile: and perhaps one of those two did not command a very great sympathy in that Senate. They were therefore almost unanimous. There was one matter upon which they were absolutely unanimous, (hear, hear,) and that was their entire obligation to the Governor of Bombay for his genuine sympathy and the time and attention he had given to the work of that University and specially to the scientific section of it.

Their Chancellor had materially assisted them in their Science Department and in developing the work of their University. They were to be congratulated on the circumstances in which they found themselves there that night. In what he had to say he would begin at the beginning. Firstly, he wished to insist upon the fact that the Syndicate desires to make it clear that the proposal of Government was a welcome proposal ; and that in due course the Chancellor's suggestions would be carried out. Five years ago he (the speaker) placed before the Syndicate a proposal for the foundation of central laboratories in this City, and to-day he desired to emphasise the fact that if the advanced teaching of science was to be obtained in that University it was necessary that they obtained greater centralisation of their work. It was impossible to expect that the separate colleges in that University could each keep ahead in Science with the rest of the world. He would remind the Senate that the central colleges spoken of in this letter were not Government colleges but University colleges. They welcomed the proposal which was before them, and the reason they welcomed it was because it not only required a more extensive equipment but because it also required an entire concentration of their efforts upon one line of work. The Masters of Arts and the holders of other degrees had all specialised in order to obtain those marks of honour, and for this they must have efficient means of instruction in one centralised institution. They had found that when they had to deal with more advanced students in their University there was a great waste of time over units and ones and twos and threes. On the contrary a great central college would alone give a stimulus to activity. It had been said that a central college would have practically nothing to do and candidates for their Science degrees would be very few. He believed that at the present time forty candidates were preparing themselves for the Science examination. And if such a central college was founded there it would begin its work with not less than fifty students. And if any of them had made themselves acquainted with other Universities the numbers he had quoted were not small numbers but large ones. In Europe where there were many magnificent Universities, the Science students were counted in threes and fours, and sometimes in tens, while twenty was a large number. He had paid visits to many of the older Universities and not long ago he was at Munich, where he saw the famous Rontgen's class-rooms. He did not there see crowds of students engaged in practical work which some seemed to think might have been expected there. He saw rooms for special work and rooms for general work, but where could the four hundred students that throng the class rooms devoted to Rontgen have found room in that University? He had also visited a great laboratory at Glasgow—that of the great Kelom—but he saw none of those crowds of students either. He saw splendid room and means of work, but it was research work that was done It was done by those special students who had taken up research. He also found Classes for special work but they were for teachers who under recent rules were compelled to go, through courses of practical instruction. The idea, too, that every University was provided with Science instruction was a delusion ; and they would not find that the existing Classes were for elementary work. They would find that elementary science was taught in the institutions which were preparatory to the University. It was also through secondary classes of the highest type that the elementary work was done. He might mention that he considered it absolutely impossible to impart the highest work in this City. Dr. Mackichan proceeded to point out that if what had been suggested with regard to Science instruction was carried out they would have to provide for 350 students, and for their degrees many more hundreds. "Where were they going to provide for the elementary instruction of 450 students in this University? Did they think if they brought more Professors to this University they would take the pains to instruct these large crowds of students in the elements of Science. They had in this city colleges in which there were numbers of men who were devoted to their students, and these professors were willing to do their paid work—if he might so call it. They would get this work done far better in the colleges of the University than in any central institution. They were getting that work done now and they would get it in a better degree as years go on. "Anyhow we must continue our scientific instructions. Now as to the preparation of science students for the B. A. degree. I consider it unfair to ask our students in classics, languages and history, &c., to wander about the city in search of the instructions which they could get within the walls of their own college. The disorganisation that this would bring in the College will be very great." They considered that the first beginning should be made in the higher examinations for which they had candidates. They desired the B. A. Examination course to remain where it was; they had taken pains to show that it was the view of the University that science was a part of the B. A. course.

Dr. Mackichan proceeded to point out that to remove Science from the B. A. course would be to strike a blow at the University which would be deplored. The Government College in this city had a large supply of laboratories and it would not be a great effort to bring it within their scope of possibility The saving to be made by excluding scientific teaching would be very small compared with the advantages to be gained. It was obvious that the chief central science-teaching school in this University should be in this city. He had always deplored the fact that the Tata Institute had gone to the interior of India. As they were not to have that, he hoped they would have something to lead up to it. Here they had the chief life of the Presidency and they wanted to direct that life to scientific study. They could not get the parents of Bombay to send their sons to Poona. The effort must be made here. The College of Science had a great work to do in regard to the Engineering degree, and it would take all their strength and force to enable them to educate their students for the degree in Engineering. If anything was to be done it must be done in Bombay. He wanted to impress upon them the proposals just made to them were a great mark in the history of the University. They must take serious steps to realise the proposals set before them. He referred to the establishment of a Central Science Institute.

Sir P. M. Mehta seconded the proposition.

The Hon. Mr. Setalvad moved the following amendment to the proposal :

"That a Committee consisting of the following Fellows be appointed to consider and report upon the letter of Government, dated the 24th of April 1908, and the draft reply prepared by the Syndicate :—The Vice-Chancellor, the Rev. Dr. Mackichan, The Rev. F. Dreckmann, Mr. T. K. Gajjar, the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, the Hon. Sir P. M. Mehta, the Hon. Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Lt.-Col C. H. L. Meyer, Mr. A. M. Masani, Mr. N. A. F. Moos, Dr. A. W. Thomson, Mr. Rustam K. R. Cama, Mr. N. M. Samarth, Principal R. P. Peranjpye, Dr. R. Row, Mr. L. A. Shah, Mr. D. G. Padhye, Mr. K. Natarajan."

Mr. Rustam K. R. Cama seconded the amendment.

Mr. Bain, Principal of Deccan College, was in favour of the amendment. He was of opinion that any delay was undesirable as the present Science course for the B. A. degree was a farce. If the matter was referred to a Committee they might consider that point also and make some suggestions.

After some further discussion the Senate adjourned to this day week.

PROPOSED LEGISLATIVE MEASURES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 30.

Mr. Mears, Electrical Expert to the Government of India, is now in Simla, where a bill to remedy the defetcs of the existing law.

In regard to the regulation of electricity companies is understood to be under consideration. This measure, it will be remembered, was reported upon by a strong Committee last cold weather, so it should be ready for introduction in the coming Calcutta session, The main defect which requires to be remedied is in connection with the unsatisfactory terms now laid down for the acquisition by local authorities of electricity concerns, after the periods of the concessions have expired, these terms having proved in practice a serious discouragement to electrical enterprise in this country.

Another important legislative measure which is pending is to bring the Patents law of India up to date. It is not yet known whether a provision will be included similar to that which promises to have such useful effect in England in encouraging the home manufacture of articles for which protection has been granted to foreign patentees.

SIR ANDREW FRASER'S ILLNESS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 30.

"Capital" to-day says that Sir Andrew Fraser is very low and weak from tropical diarrhœa and may have to leave for England.

Colonel Lukis, writing in reply to the above, says there is no truth whatever in the report that His Honour is already convalescent from the temporary ailment which rendered it necessary for him to cancel his river tour, and there has never arisen any question of either sending him home or curtailing his period of office.

INTERNATIONAL OPIUM COMMISSION.

To Meet in Shanghai.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 30.

Germany, France, Japan, Holland, China and Great Britain have joined the International Opium Commission, proposed by the United States, and will send delegates to meet in Shanghai, next year.

The British delegates will be three, in number, and will represent, respectively, the Foreign Office, the Crown Colonies and India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

THE MIXED DRIVE FOR COTTON MILLS.

A Safety Gas Lighter.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 10.

Now that so many cotton mills are making alterations in their driving arrangements, attention might usefully be paid to the advantages of a combination of turbo-electric and the ordinary mechanical drive. The advantages are mainly two. First, the low-pressure turbine receiving the exhaust steam from non-condensing reciprocating engines enables the coal consumption to be reduced, perhaps by 8 or 10 per cent. on the total coal bill for the mill ; and, second, the more suitably disposed parts of the mill can be rope-driven without the intervention of somewhat lower-efficiency electrical systems, whilst the more awkwardly arranged portions of the mill can be driven by motors supplied with current from the turbo-generator, which would also supply the lighting current. The chief objection to the system is its novelty.

As a result of the recent note in these columns on lighting up in cotton mills, we have had the opportunity of inspecting an invention recently patented by Messrs. Bowker and Brown of this city in connection with their system of high-pressure gas-using incandescent mantles in a pendant position. The gas is ignited by the familiar expedient of an electric spark, but by an ingenious contrivance the use of a portable lighter is done away with. The necessary current is supplied by means of a small battery at a pressure of 4 or 5 volts and is conveyed by a single wire to a point immediately above the mantle but within the metal hood forming part of the gas-bracket. Here the circuit is broken so as to form the necessary are the opposite terminal being supplied by the metal gasfittings, through which the return current is conveyed to earth. As at present designed, each installation may be divided into 12 circuits, containing in all about 120 lighters, all the circuits being separately controlled from a single switchboard. One advantage of the system over the electric torch is the alternative use either of Leclanche or dry cells the former being employed to advantage if a dry and convenient position for the battery is not available. Risk of injury to the inverted mantles, such as occurs through the use of electric torches, is entirely obviated, and as the ignition spark is enclosed between the hood and the glass globe there is no risk of fire even in rooms where the atmosphere is heavily charged with cottonfly or other inflammable material. The system appears likely to give little trouble in respect of maintenance beyond the periodical recharging of the cells. It has already been installed in one or two cotton mills in Lancashire, and is certainly one of the safest methods of lighting up with which we are acquainted.

It is announced that the French Government has notified its concurrence in the Cairo drainage scheme. This large undertaking has been under consideration for two years past. Mr. Carkeek James, the Indian expert, has formulated a definite scheme several months ago, but this required the approbation of the Powers on account of the necessity of imposing a house tax in Cairo for the purpose of providing funds. The scheme is the largest thing of its kind yet attempted in Egypt ; the capital expenditure will run into between 2 and 2 1-4 millions sterling, and the contracts will cover a period of at least nine years before the scheme is completed. The contracts are expected to be put out to tender during the autumn, and work is to begin next January. The settling basins will be situated in the desert, at Khanka, the main pumping station commanding them at Kafr Kamoos, while the main power station will be at Port Sahel. The Government has taken a special decision to utilise as far as possible the materials and the labour of the country on the constructive scheme. The works will be calculated on a scale approximately of a 1/4 million population. An important scheme for the drainage of Alexandria is likewise under consideration, and the plan that is being drawn up will be laid before the Municipal Council in November. Alexandria appears, however to have exceeded its credit for some months to come, and various public works that would have afforded employment to European firms have had to be postponed, although the staff of the municipality is now composed of competent British engineers. The Cairo Government has refused its sanction to and application by Alexandria for a loan of £315,000 to set some of these works in hand, but a sum of £105,000 has been arranged for to continue the harbour works, on which the contractors are actually engaged. Alexandria will unquestionably, it is thought have several large enterprises to offer at no far distant date.

Messrs. Neill Brothers, of London, in their cotton circular just issued, point out that the quantity of cotton brought to light in America during the last four weeks has been quite unusually large; they believe this is the first year in which the June receipts have shown practically no falling off from those of the previous month, and regard their November crop estimate of 11,600,000 bales as likely to be almost exactly attained. The free movement of late is, they think, evidence of the willingness of holders (chiefly in Texas) to let their stocks go in view of the more favourable prospects for the growing crop. With regard to this Messrs. Neill have encouraging advices, the one discordant note being a report from Soady, dated Shreveport, Louisiana, June 15, from which it would appear that the bursting of the Red River levee system above and below Shreveport has flooded 250,000 acres of the finest cotton land in Louisiana beyond hope of replanting this season.

There is at present a curious lack of uniformity in respect of the number of "days of grace" allowed by the different insurance companies for the payment of renewal premiums on employer's liability policies. Many companies allow fifteen days, this being the universal custom in respect of fire renewals but other companies allow only ten days, while some do not make any allowance. It would certainly seem very desirable that a uniform practice should be at once established, and there does not appear to be any valid reason why the custom prevailing with regard to fire renewals should not be adopted. As most of the larger premiums require to be readjusted in accordance with the difference between the wages actually paid and the estimate previously submitted to the company a few days of grace would appear to be almost essential in the interests of both parties. In the case of brokers controlling a large amount of business with a variety of companies the existing state of matters must be extremely troublesome.

The German "Nitron" Company, which is concerned with the manufacture of artificial nitrates, has decided to change the name to the Atmospheric Nitrogen Utilisation Company, because the name "nitron" has already been registered by a Darmstadt firm. It was also resolved at the general meeting at Essen to run the projected Austrian branch as an entirely independent Austrian company, as this appears the only way of overcoming the difficulties which foreign concerns have in obtaining concessions for water power there. The Austrian company will have a preliminary capital of 300,000 kronen, and all arrangements are to be pushed forward as quickly as possible. The German plant at Patsch, near Innsbruck, is rapidly approaching completion, and is expected to be running by September next. The various patent rights for Germany, Austria Hungary, and Switzerland for the manufacture of artificial nitrates, at present held by the Nitric Acid Industry Company, Gelsenkirchen, Innsbruck, are being taken over. No particulars regarding probable output are given, but every confidence is expressed in the future of the undertaking.

The decision of the Alsatian Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers' Association to recommend a general restriction of output by their members until the end of October, following the example of Lancashire, South Germany, and Munchen-Gladbach, is a sign of growing solidarity of the cotton industry. One of the resolutions adopted at the fifth International Cotton Congress, held in Paris last month, was that, "having considered the state of the cotton trade this congress is of opinion that whenever there is a lack of the raw material, or the supply of the manufactured articles begins to exceed the demand in any country, the adoption of short-time working is the only real remedy, and requests all the associations to perfect their local associations in order to put into operation short-time working whenever it may be considered necessary," and it must be admitted that the advice has been speedily followed.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

Mr. E. M. Pratt, I.C.S., to be First Grade Judge and Sessions Judge. Mr. C. C. Boyd, I.C.S., to be Second Grade Judge and Sessions Judge. Mr. C. R. Roper, I.C.S., to be Third Grade Judge and Sessions Judge.

Mr. E. G. Turner, I. C. S., Magistrate of the First Class in the district of Nasik, is invested with power to require security for good behaviour in cases of sedition (Section 108.)

Mr. R. P. Stewart, I.C.S., Inspector-General of Police, Bombay, has been allowed by the Secretary of State for India an extension, for six months, of combined leave.

Mr. A. C. J. Bailey, Probationary Third Grade Assistant Superintendent of Police, Nasik, passed on the 17th June an examination in Marathi (Higher Standard.)

Mr. A. C. J. Bailey, is confirmed as Third Grade Assistant Superintendent of Police. with effect from the 17th June.

Mr. H. L. Cross to be District Deputy Collector Sholapur.

Mr. H. S. Smith to be Sixth Grade Deputy Collector and to do duty as Assistant to the Commissioner, Northern Division.

Mr. J. H. Garrett, I. C. S., passed an examination in Marathi according to the High Proficiency Test on 8th July.

Mr. F. E. Rickard, R. I. M., to be a member of the Board of Boiler Examiners vice Mr. H. J. Gordon deceased.

Dr. H. Cogill, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Medical Officer on the Staff of His Excellency the Governor, is granted leave of absence for eight months from the date of relief.

Harry John Mahon to be Second-Lieutenant vice Lucas promoted. Dated 1st April.

Poona Volunteer Rifles.—Arthur Congreve Miller to be Lieutenant to complete the establishment. Dated 15th May.

The Government of India are pleased to appoint Messrs. A. W. Hanckel and W. R. P. Brookes, covenanted temporary Engineers, employed in the Bombay Public Works Department, to the permanent establisment as Assistant Engineers.

1st Battalion, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifles.—Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Ainslie Russell Crommelin, V.D., resigns his Commission and is permitted, on retirement, to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the Corps. Dated 31st May.

2nd Battalion, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifles.—Captain (Honorary Major) Benjamin Henry Skelton, V.D., resigns his Commission and is permitted, on retirement, to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the Corps. Dated 1st April.

Sind Volunteer Rifles.—Major John Steward Couper, V. D., to be Commandant with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel vice Nicholas resigned. Dated 1st April. Captain Charles Stephen Anderson to be Major vice Couper promoted. Dated 1st April. Lieutenant Finlay Graeme Steuart to be Captain vice Anderson promoted. Dated 1st April. Second-Lieutenant Arthur Lucas to be Lieutenant vice Steuart promoted. Dated 1st April.

THE CALCUTTA PORT.

Increase of Rolling-Stock.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 30.

The Calcutta Port Commissioners in their current capital budget made an allotment of 2 lakhs for 60 goods waggons as additions to the existing rolling-stock.

MR. A. B. PRUSSIA is appointed to officiate as Deputy Traffic Superintendent, North Western Railway.

THE Harris Football Tournament will commence at Poona on the 31st August. The tournament is open to teams from British Regiments and Batteries in the 4th, 5th and 6th Divisions, also one or more teams from all R. E. Crops. Entries, accompanied by Rs. 30, should reach the Superintentdent, Central Gymnasium, Poona, as early as possible.

THE recent rain has been so widespread that now only a part of India where the monsoon has been at all deficient is the central part of East Coast and North of Behar.

MR. W. MALAN, District Judge, Simla, has been appointed by the Punjab Government to revise rules under the Civil Procedure Code Bill, which comes into force on 1st January next. These rules have been drafted in a general form under the Act and will no doubt be examined by each local Government, as the Punjab Government has now arranged to do, in case local conditions, especially as regards scheduled districts, render any modifications desirable.

KING Edward is said to be entirely responsible for the number of blue frock-coats that are making their appearance in Hyde Park and the West End of London. At Ascot, at the Windsor Garden Party, and at Miss Jean Reid's wedding—to mention only three occasions—His Majesty wore a blue frock-coat. The fashionable West End tailors are now struggling to keep pace with orders for similar frock-coats.

HIGH COURT.

RIOT APPEALS REJECTED.

In the Bombay High Court on Thursday the Hon. Mr. Basil Scott, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton disposed of two applications for revision made in respect of the riots or disturbances, which took place during the trial of the "Hind Swarajia" editor in the Police Court for sedition, and which was known as the "Bande Mataram" riot; also, the riot occurring during the trial of the editor of the "Kesari," known as the Tilak trial.

The first application was from Lalchand Dharai, who was sentenced by Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, to one month's rigorous imprisonment, on 22nd July, for being a ringleader in the "Bande Mataram" disturbances in the Esplanade Court. Mr. D. W. Pilgamkar, who appeared for the accused, urged that his client had been prejudiced by the Magistrate's taking proceedings against him in the first instance, under Section 143 of the Penal Code, and then, when the cross-examination of the witness was over, changing the charge to one under Section 151, viz., knowingly continuing in an unlawful assembly of five or more persons, likely to cause a disturbance of the public peace, after such assembly had been commanded to disperse. The line of cross-examination all along proceeded on Section 143, while the conviction was based on Section 151.

The Chief Justice said that this contingency had been provided for in the Criminal Procedure Code; the Magistrate was competent to alter the charge, should he deem it so advisable on the evidence. The application was rejected.

The other application was by Manilal 'alias' Kanchanlal, 'alias' Kanchan Kumar, who was sentenced by Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency, Magistrate, to six months' rigorous imprisonment, on 9th July, for committing an offence under the above quoted Section, 153, on 29th June, during the Tilak trial in the Esplanade Police Court. The accused was dressed as a Sadhu or Sanyasi, a sort of ascetic ; he harangued the mob standing near a well outside the Court compound. His language was very inflammatory. He spoke of Khudiram Bose, of the Muzzufferpore bomb notoriety, of B. C. Pal, and so forth. He interlarded his exciting remarks by loud vociferations about "Dharma" or religion. The Magistrate had characterised his offence as that of a grave nature, and sentenced him as above. With him had been associated in the trial seven other persons, who were punished with sentences ranging from a fine of Rs. 50 or four days' rigorous imprisonment, to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

This man's appeal was also rejected.

THE "ARUNODAYA" APPEAL.

In the Bombay High Court on Thursday before the Hon. Mr. Basil Scott, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton, appeared the Hon. Mr. Daji A. Khare, with Mr. M. R. Bodas, and applied for the admission of the appeal of Dhondu Kashinath Phadke, editor and publisher of the "Arunodaya" Marathi newspaper, published every Sunday in Thana. The accused was sentenced on 18th July, by Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, to fourteen months' rigorous imprisonment, for publishing in the issue of his paper of 5th April, an article headed "A Grave Warning," containing seditious matter. The accused's grounds of appeal were that the Magistrate had no jurisdiction. The offence being not for mere publication but for provoking hatred, evidence was necessary of such action having been actually caused by the accused in Bombay. Delivery of the paper in the Oriental Translator's office, or to an advertiser, did not complete publication under Sec. 124 A.; there was no evidence of copies having been forwarded by the accused to the subscribers in Bombay. The Magistrate had misconstrued and misunderstood several passages. Mere publication of a circular like that did not make the accused liable. The Magistrate ought not to have referred to, or relied upon, articles in the issues of 5th April and 9th February, as they were inadmissible in evidence. The Magistrate erred in holding that the accused had approved of the circular ; he could not frame a charge, or take the plea of the accused, witnesses for the defence had been examined whole proceeding was irregular and illegal the charge had not been framed at the p As soon as the irregularity was brou notice, the Magistrate should have order The Magistrate having expressed an opi circular in another case, ought not to the case himself. The accused having prejudiced, was entitled to a fresh trial was excessive and unjust.

The accused prayed that the record ings of the case be called for, the sentence set aside, and that he be a be admitted to bail in the meantim

The Chief Justice: Is this th case ?

The Hon. Mr. Khare : Yes ;

The Chief Justice : We will a

The Hon. Mr. Khare : I appl on bail in the Police Court.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Heato notice to the Public Prosecuto

The Hon. Mr. Khare : No, my I don't think we give notice in such cases

The Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton: It is

The Hon. Mr. Khare : Very well will give notice to the other side.

The hearing was fixed for Monda bail application.

HYDERABAD CITY CRI COURT.

Alleged Double Mu

(Before Moulvi Mir Azgar

Secunderabad, 26th July. —Job S charged with having murdered his the 28th May, by throwing them i Sagar Tank, was brought up o Moulvi Mir Azgar Ali, Third M bad City Criminal Court, to-d evidence was tendered.

Haji Siddik Ahmed and pleaders, appeared to prosecu Nizam's Government ; and ac funded.

Mahomed Abdul Kadir, trate, said he was a Hos Nizam's Police, and gave It was made out by him, another doctor. It was ma he was the assistant of the d whatever work was deputed out.

Accused did not cross-ex

In reply to a question cused said the children w the water.

The Magistrate, add "Stephens, the evidenc

SPORTING NEWS.

POONA 1ST EXTRA MEETING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 30.

The following horses were left in after the declaration of forfeit at 12 noon yesterday :—

THE SUMMER PLATE. Distance—7 furlongs.

Hunting Horn, Oakton, Prince Lyon, Apology, Admiral Chrichton, Lachlan, Mother Goose, Lady Metal, Clear Artist, Mallinyook, Conscience and Spirea.

Top-weight not having been accepted, the weights are raised 1lb.

THE NEW STAND PLATE. Distance—about 5 furlongs.

Chere Amie, Highland Fling, Wolferton, Lachlan, Lady Metal, Harmonium, Lady Lomond, Alm Sir Galahad, Juha, Conscience, Dorm Lyon, Master, Theo, and Ashant

THE ARABIAN PL Bin Saood, M Pasha, Arabi The B

FOR THE BEAUTIFYING OF LONDON.

The Record of the Office of Works.

When Geoffrey Chaucer was appointed Clerk of the King's Works at Westminster, with a subsequent commission to superintend the repair of the banks of the Thames between Woolwich and Greenwich, his Majesty King Richard the Second possibly had in mind the advisability of those posts being held by a man of culture and refinement. To that extent he anticipated by five centuries the general desire for the appointment of a Minister of Works and Fine Arts to supervise the growth of the chief city of this country.

Some indication of what can be effected in the improvement of London when the Minister in charge of public works and buildings is a man of taste as well as a man of affairs can be gathered from a brief survey of the improvements carried out since Mr. Lewis Harcourt was appointed First Commissioner of his Majesty's Works in December 1905. It is a record of sustained progress combined with a praiseworthy continuity of policy, writes a correspondent of a home contemporary.

Facility and safety of transport are prime necessities in a city like London, and a most striking improvement in these directions is on the point of completion at the Marble Arch. The congestion of the traffic in its neighbourhood has long been a subject of anxious thought to those responsible for its control. The Arch itself appeared like some obstructive giant astride a busy thoroughfare, huddling vehicles and pedestrians together and claiming every now and then a sacrificial victim. Now, thanks to the combined efforts of a public-spirited citizen a practical London County Council, and a sympathetic First Commissioner, roads have been formed round the Marble Arch which, when all contingent works shall have been completed, will give considerable relief to the traffic at that spot.

To enable this improvement to be carried out, a portion of Hyde Park, averaging 400 feet by 145 feet, has been surrendered by the Crown. The Arch, though now outside the Park, still remains in the custody of the First Commissioner of Works, whose expert officers will also have charge of the trees on the islands on each side thereof. The London County Council will maintain the new roadway.

An improvement of still greater interest is that connected with the Queen Victoria Memorial. The alterations to the Mall itself were commenced in 1904, including the formation of the crescent roads in front of Buckingham Palace. In anticipation of the increased traffic which will certainly ensue on the opening of the Mall into Charing Cross, Constitution Hill has been widened from Buckingham Palace to the Wellington Arch, the road, now being 50 feet in width, the pathway on the south side 15 feet, and the ride on the north side 30 feet.

At the east end of the Mall at present the builder reigns supreme. Speaking in the House of Commons in April last, Mr. Harcourt said that he "could not fix the exact time when the roadway through the Admiralty buildings was likely to be open, but he thought in less than two years." He added that he "hoped that it might be found possible to open the road through into the Mall before the internal work of the buildings had been completed." With Mr. Akers-Douglas we "look forward to the new Mall as being one of the finest additions ever made to the appearance of London."

Handsome bronze electric-light standards will not detract from the vista by day, and will make the Mall a dream of beauty by night.

The completion of the buildings alluded to will, it is confidently anticipated, form the prelude to another great improvement: for has not Mr. Harcourt told the House of Commons that "when the First Lord's residence at the old Admiralty had been vacated and adapted for Admiralty uses he would gladly consider the suggestion, which had been present to his mind, that the building linking the beautiful Horse Guards with the Admiralty block should be brought into a greater measure of harmony"?

In this delightful summer weather it is a joy to linger in the parks, and we therefore make no apology for pausing awhile in these charming open spaces of a crowded city to ponder over the practical improvements recently effected in the "little things which tell."

PACE IN THE PARKS.

Chauffeurs are not allowed to emulate Jehu beyond the limit of ten miles an hour while within the sacred precincts of the Royal parks, nor may they, through careless lubrication, poison visitors with the pungent smoke of their wasted petrol.

Expert foresters have examined all the trees, giving especial attention to the treacherous elms in Kensington Gardens, and all dangerous limbs have been amputated; and not even the most jealous arboriculturist can find fault with the manner in which it has been recently done. Parents will also be comforted to learn that periodical inspections of these trees will ensure for the future the safety of the children who throng beneath their grateful shade.

Portions of St. James's Park have been set aside for the special use of children, an innovation in the Central London parks, and arrangements have been made with the Education Committee of the London County Council whereby the Council's school-children may play in the park during school hours.

Although the initiation of the band performances cannot be included among recent improvements, their extension has been lately effected at no additional cost to the taxpayer, the wherewithal being found by means of the better terms now secured from the contractors, who, after competition, secure the privilege of placing chairs for hire in the parks.

A spacious tea-house has been erected in Hyde Park, and will shortly be opened, thus conferring on the public a boon for which they have been agitating for many years.

For the myriad lovers of Kensington Gardens a very special treat is now in course of preparation.

On the site of what was a terrible blot on the beauty of the Gardens—the tumbledown plant-houses which desecrated the view in front of the famous Orangery—we shall soon see a "Sunk Garden," which is surely destined to become one of the most delightful spots in all our London parks and gardens. Conceive a tank of spacious dimensions, filled with lilies (a happy inspiration of Mr. Harcourt), surrounded by three terraces of grass and herbaceous borders, with random stone paths; a generous bower of either Scotch elms or limes along the two ends and round the south side; and along the north side a pleached lime-walk, with openings here and there to allow the passers-by a glimpse into a veritable fairyland, and you will possess a feeble idea of what the new garden will be like. And into this lovely solitude, breathing peace and rest, the poorest subjects of his Majesty may turn from the busy street hard by and forget for a brief spell their poverty and sorrow.

IMPROVEMENTS AT KENSINGTON PALACE.

The exhibits in the State apartments of Kensington Palace, which, as every London child knows, include the toys of the late Queen Victoria, have been made far more interesting to "grown-ups" by the addition of a large and excellent collection, presented to the nation by Mr. Charles Edward Jerningham, of views of St. James's Park and the neighbourhood.

The popular opinion that Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens are deficient in statuary has been to some extent modified by the addition in Hyde Park of the Diana Fountain, finely sculptured by the Countess Feodore Gleichen, and presented to the nation by Sir Walter Palmer, Bart., and in Kensington Gardens of the statue of King William III., presented by the German Emperor, and the much-discussed representation of "Physical Energy," by the late Mr. G. F. Watts, O. M. R. A.

It may perhaps be well to set down here that these improvements have not been confined to the parks themselves, but have been extended to the condition of the labourers therein, who now receive three shillings a week more than they did two years ago.

If there is any one spot in the world which could be fairly described as the hub of the British Empire, it is Parliament-street, and the improvements to be noted in its vicinity have added immensely to its amenities. A widened Whitehall, enriched by the new War Office, over which, with the aid of the Westminster City Council, the late Duke of Cambridge still casts his aegis.

There, too, are the new Education Department and Local Government Board offices. This building, for the two great Departments are housed under one roof, has been brought into touch with the Home Office by the erection of a noble archway (surmounted by some striking sculptures) leading into Charles-street, at the other end of which we shall hope in a few years' time to see a broad flight of steps leading into St. James's Park.

There is now before the House of Lords a Bill providing for the completion of Mr. Briden's design for a building extending from Parliament-street along Great George-street into St. James's Park. It has attracted much less public attention than it merited, not only on account of its importance but because of the adroitness and expedition with which it was piloted by Mr. Ha[illegible]rt through the shoals of obstructive debate and the [illegible]cksands of Committee criticism.

Although some of the ho[illegible]s on the site in question have old associati[illegible], there is none of sufficient interest to call for the interference of the various societies whose object is the preservation of buildings of historic interest or architectural value. The erection of this block of new public offices will be accompanied by the widening of Great George-street, and we shall hope to see a worthier entrance to the Park at Storey's Gate. As the result of the exchange of a site on the south side of Great George-street for that of the Insitute of Civil Engineers on the north side, the adj[illegible] thoroughfare known as Princes-street is also t[illegible] widened to the extent of 15 feet for a length of a[illegible]182 feet from Great George-street.

These new public offices, which [illegible]ve been described as "marble halls for jun[illegible]clerks," are a great improvement in every way on [illegible]old, shabby, and expensive structures they a[illegible]ntended to replace. The interiors are light and [illegible]; but perhaps the greatest of all improveme[illegible] a city of fog and smoke is the abolition in the [illegible] of the open fire-grate. The First Commissioner should be regarded as an angel of light by the Smoke Abatement Society, for not only is he doing all in his power, in the construction of new offices, to abolish the smoke nuisance, but he is moving Parliament to insist that companies which ge erate electricity shall not at the same time genesate smoke and gases injurious not only to human and plant life but to our priceless art collections.

THINGS CONTEMPLATED.

In this connexion we are reminded of a very great improvement about to be effected. The National Gallery and National Portrait Gallery have for years been in constant danger from fire owing to the proximity of other buildings. A proposal is now before Parliament for removing the Recruiting Station from its present position behind the National Gallery. Its future home will be in Great Scotland Yard, a very suitable and central position.

In addition to minimising the risk from fire, the scheme provides for the much-needed extension of the National Gallery.

Nor are the improvements alone confined to the parent Gallery. Its vigorous offspring, the National Gallery of British Art, will soon almost rival it in size and importance owing to the munificient gift of Sir J. J. Duveen.

The existing Galleries will be added to for the purpose of gathering together the whole of the Turner pictures and drawings.

Litigious people are not, perhaps, deserving of much consideration, but the laws of the nation must be interpreted and enforced. Owing to the inadequacy of the Royal Courts of Justice in the Strand, increased accommodation must be provided, and the present building is therefore to be extended by the addition of four courts.

This extension, unfortunately, involves what many people will regard as anything but an improvement—namely, the abolition of the garden at the west end of Mr. Street's building. It was always recognised, however, that sooner or later an extension would be necessary; there is no other place to put these additional courts, and the garden was only laid out in order that the space should not remain for years a disfigurement to the locality. Those who do not hold that the design of the Royal Courts of Justice was the last nail in the coffin of Gothic architecture in England will be pleased to learn that the new wing will be carried out in accordance with the original plans.

Of the hundred and one other improvements which have been or are being effected—such as the extension of the Royal Mint, the new Post Office buildings on the site of Christ's Hospital, the provision of new quarters for the Registry of Shipping and Seamen, the important addition to the British Museum, and the improvements in the House of Commons—lack of space forbids more than a passing allusion. Enough, however, has been said to show that, so far as the Department of his Majesty's Works is concerned, thanks to the foresight, ability, and taste of a hard-working First Commissioner, backed up by an energetic permanent Staff, the best interests of the citizens as well as of the nation are in safe keeping.

MESSRS. CONSTABLE will publish in September the official "Life of Tolstoy." The author is Mr. Aylmer Maude, whose prolonged personal acquaintance with Tolstoy and twenty three years' residence in Russia, enable him to understand his subject. Mr. Maude's previous short biography of Tolstoy elicited the latter's warm approval. Being English, he makes the story of Tolstoy's life and teaching intelligible to English readers. The "Life," it is said, will be a straightforward account of the man who stands easily first among the writers of his country.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. Its soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

AT THE WAY.

MILTON AT CAMBRIDGE.

Christ's College, Cambridge, where the Milton Tercentenary is being celebrated by an anticipatory dinner and performance of the "Mask of Comus" was a Puritan stronghold before Milton matriculated; and Mark Pattison's theory that the poet turned Puritan because "whipt" by his High Church tutor, Chappell, seems inconsistent with Milton's reference to the "courteous and learned Fellows" of his old college, "full of kindness and loving respect." Milton's mulberry tree was one of three hundred purchased by the College in 1608 to please King James. Dr. Perle, the present Master, claims five poets for his college, including Milton; but surely C. S. Calverley should make a sixth member of this bardic brotherhood.

A SCIENTIFIC PEER.

The late Lord Blythswood was a peer of exceptional scientific attainments, and in the domain of physics carried out many notable experiments in his private laboratory at Blythswood House, overlooking the Clyde. By one of those scientific coincidences of which the linking of the names of Adams and Le Verrier with the discovery of Neptune, and of Wallace and Darwin with the discovery of "Darwinism," are typical examples, the late peer, almost simultaneously with Rontgen's discovery of X-rays, obtained results in passing electric rays through opaque objects similar to those which enabled the famous German to announce the existence of that marvellous aid to science. At the time of his death Lord Blythswood was experimenting with aeroplanes.

THE QUEBEC TERCENTENARY AND THE CLAN FRASER.

Special interest attaches to the visit to Canada of Lord Lovat, who, with his kinsman Sir Keith Fraser, accompanied by his Highland pipers, is taking part in the Tercentenary celebrations at Quebec. The invitation was given to Lord Lovat, as chief of the Clan Fraser, and direct descendant of that Simon Fraser who in 1759 commanded the redoubtable "Fraser Highlanders" when that regiment attacked by night the "Plains of Abraham," above Quebec, and were first among Wolfe's army to scale the heights—there by forcing the French commander to battle and to subsequent capitulation. The Frasers have ever been a martial race.

TOBACCO SMOKE.

This week the "Lancet" once more returns to the "toxicity of tobacco smoke." The smoke, it says, contains quite a large proportion of the poisonous gas carbon monoxide: It has been calculated in practical experiments that one ounce of tobacco when smoked in the form of cigarettes gives as much as from one pint to four pints of carbon monoxide gas, while the same amount of tobacco smoked in a pipe gives from two and a quarter to five pints of the gas. So far it would appear that the pipe ought to be more pernicious than the cigarette if it were not for the fact that it is practically only with the cigarette that inhalation of the smoke is indulged in. The symptoms of carbon monoxide poisoning resemble in a noteworthy manner the symptoms of tobacco-smoke poisoning—a tendency to dizziness and shortness of breath on exertion, and heart disturbance, while the senses, power of judgment and of movement, are frequently impaired.

THE DANGER OF INHALING SMOKE.

In some respects, the "Lancet" goes on to point out, the symptoms of carbon monoxide poisoning resembled those produced by an immoderate or chronic indulgence in alcohol. There can be little doubt, therefore, that the association of smoke and drink is a poisonous one, both conspiring to bring about similar toxic effects: When we consider the quite large amount of carbon monoxide present in tobacco smoke, and compare with this fact that as little as 0·17 per cent. of the gas in the air is fatal to animals, though usually 0·4 per cent. is required and that anything above 0·15 per cent. is regarded as distinctly dangerous, it is obviously within the bounds of probability that tobacco smoke can be very harmful on account merely of this gaseous constituent. If that is so, what a serious complexion does the habit of inhaling tobacco smoke assume, which procedure the smoke and the carbon [illegible]de contained in it are introduced directly i[illegible] circulatory system. These facts, the "Lancet" a[illegible] forth also an interesting reflection on the h[illegible] and drowsy and stupid feelings of the pe[illegible]o has been shut up in a "smoker" on the rai[illegible]in or in the badly ventilated atmosphere of t[illegible]king-concert room.

[illegible]SWALLOWS DECREASING?

Th[illegible]on whether swallows are decreasing in Britai[illegible]been raised in "Country Queries and Notes [illegible] a correspondent of that popular monthl[illegible] that the suggestion is regrettably true. T[illegible] important factor in the multiplication of b[illegible] sufficiency of nesting-sites; and every yea[illegible]allow's range of choice is circumscribed. [illegible] to be the "chimney swallow,' and it mus[illegible]en a severe blow to the prospects of the rac[illegible] instead of the wide, ledged chimneys, w[illegible] to build straight, narrow flues with ne lodg[illegible] the birds at any point. In many other w[illegible]es and even farm" buildings, are being ren[illegible]ore and more unsuitable for swallow-guests[illegible] the over-multiplying sparrow annexes most o[illegible]sites which remain. The swallow, with h[illegible]ft beak and tiny feet is no fighter.

LORD C[illegible] BERESFORD.

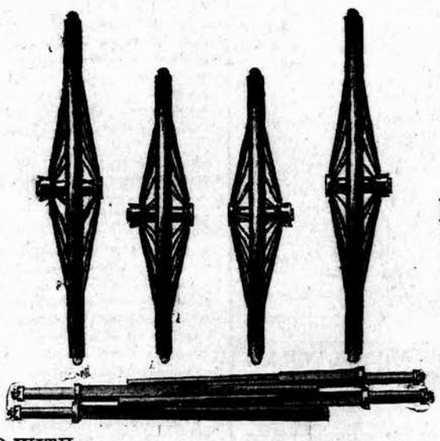
Lord Charles' Be[illegible]o is now so prominently before the public, [illegible]when a member of the House of Commons[illegible]ect of the genial chaff of Sir Henry Camp[illegible]rman as Leader of the Opposition, when Ly[illegible] sitting on the Tory benches. "I d[illegible]r Henry Campbell-Bannerman, with[illegible]'s of manner which the twinkle in his eyr[illegible] "I do not know how it is that the nobl[illegible]gainst his own wishes or inclinatio[illegible]y getting into the papers." It is [illegible]der how it is; and at the present [illegible]if Lord Charles would continu[illegible] some time.

A ROYAL P[illegible]

Prince Max of Saxony (B[illegible] King), who some ten or twelve y[illegible] familiar to Londoners during the short [illegible]is religious ministrations in the East En[illegible] elected to make his abode amongst the [illegible]techapel, is again about to visit England [illegible] with the forthcoming International Euc[illegible]ngress, at which he will be one of the pri[illegible]ers. The Prince who during his former s[illegible] attracted large crowds by the force[illegible] pulpit eloquence recently gained a cons[illegible]ation also in Paris, where his discourses [illegible]s-la-Chapelle were attended by the r[illegible] of the French capital. To the uniq[illegible] of being the only priest who is a pri[illegible] royal Prince Max adds the advantage[illegible] presence and a peculiarly fascinating [illegible] captivates his listeners. He is a Do[illegible] of the Vatican.

BUCHANAN'S "BLACK & WHITE" SCOTCH WHISKY
BUCHANAN'S SCOTCH WHISKY
BUCHANAN'S SCOTCH WHISKY

HIGH GRADE STEEL WHEELS
FOR
VICTORIAS AND DOG CARTS.
SPECIALLY MADE FOR INDIA.



Light Strong Handsome Durable — Hubs & Spokes Full Nickeled Rims Aluminum.

FITTED WITH
HIGH GRADE ENGLISH PATTERN RUBBER TYRE
AND EACH SET COMPLETE WITH
AXLES, FULL COLLINGE TYPE OR BALL BEARING.

Ask your nearest dealer to show you these or write to the
SOLE IMPORT AGENTS:
NEW YORK EXPORT & IMPORT Coy., BOMBAY.

HORLICK'S
MALTED MILK (In Powder form.)
The Ideal Food for all ages.
Take HORLICK'S from birth and live to a vigorous old age.
Do you suffer from INSOMNIA? If so, try Horlick's. Sleep is Nature's sweet restorer.
SUSTAINS—NOURISHES—BUILDS UP.
HORLICK'S is easily digested because of its method of preparation. At the same time it affords ample nourishment. Is assimilated fully and quickly into the system, and thus nourishes the body and builds up the constitution without any undue strain upon the digestive organs. Avoid all indigestible and non-assimilable foods, and so enjoy good health.
NO COOKING—ADD WATER ONLY—READY IN AN INSTANT.
Sold in three sizes by all Stores, Bazaars, etc.
KEEPS IN ANY CLIMATE—ALWAYS SWEET AND PURE.
HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO., SLOUGH, BUCKS, ENGLAND.

Icilma.
Clean cool comfort, freedom from sunburn or peeling in summer, and chaps or windburn in winter is secured by spraying on the skin Icilma Natural Water. Invaluable for prickly heat and insect bites, Nature's Specific for sore eyes.
The secret of a perfect skin is
Skin-Tone
Only Nature's Icilma can give the skin the tone that resists heat, cold, wind, age or hard water, that never allows it to grow sallow, yellow or clammy, and that keeps it cool in summer, alive in winter, and always of a transparent delicacy.
ICILMINE (solidified Icilma Water) the only skin cleanser that contains no fat, oil, grease or soap, keeps the skin icy cool in summer and in tone in winter. A luxury for the bath.
OF ALL GOOD CHEMISTS AND STORES.
Icilma Co., Ltd., London, E.C., England.

PROVED BY 100 YEARS USE.
DR ROBERTS'
POOR MAN'S FRIEND & OINTMENT
FOR SKIN DISEASES AND WOUNDS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
DR ROBERTS'
ALTERATIVE PILLS
FOR SKIN DISEASES
AND ALL DISORDERS OF THE STOMACH & LIVER.
OF ALL CHEMISTS 1/1½ 2/9 EACH
BEACH & BARNICOTT Ltd BRIDPORT.

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL PILLS
For Ladies.
A French Remedy for all irregularities.
Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Effective Pills in the house, and find on the first sign of any irregularity of the System a Single Pill can be administered. Those who use these remain [illegible] for dangerous sale. All Chemists and Stores [illegible] Free for [illegible] MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. H. THE MAHARAJA
GAEKWAD OF BARODA.
PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & Co.
Oculists and Scientific Refractionists
Opp. General Post Office, Bombay.
THE FIRST AND ONLY FIRM
Who offer their patrons Free Services of a duly qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon from various Eye Hospitals of Europe.
PHIROZE M. DASTOOR,
EYESIGHT SPECIALIST.
(Late Partner. D. M. DASTOOR & Co.)
With 18 Years' Practical Experience,
Holds Exceptional Testimonials from the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, Mrs. Batty, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarker, Mr. H. G. Gell, M.V.O., Lt.-Col. G. H. Bull, M.D., I.M.S.
STOCK:—LATEST AND MOST PERFECT MAKE.
PRICES:—EXTREMELY MODERATE.
A Pocket Manual "The human eye and its Scientific Correction," free on application.

A large and assorted stock of superior Immortelle wreaths. Marble Monuments Marble Floorings, Tables, &c.
A. REGINALD & CO.,
40, Tamarind Lane, Fort.
BOMBAY

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS
Price 8 Annas. Can be had at "Bombay Gazette"

ITCHING HUMOUR ON HEAD AND FACE
Became Unbearable—Little Girl Suffered Terribly—Would Tear Her Flesh—Grew Thinner Day by Day—Now Healthier than Ever.
CUTICURA CURED HER ECZEMA PERMANENTLY
"Last August I found a little pimple exactly on the crown of my little daughter's head. It began to grow larger and larger, and later it broke and humour came from it. The head began to be covered with an eruption with humour exuding freely. Annie suffered terribly, and her head was so itchy that she scratched it until she tore the flesh, and at night we had to tie her hands, the itching was so fearful. The eruption spread over the whole of her head, down part of her back, and even over her face. A doctor's ointment did her no good. In fact, it seemed to make the trouble worse, and the itching increased until it was unbearable. If one spot healed another became worse. When the trouble started her health began to fail, she was peevish, and grew thinner day by day. I was in despair. At last I tried Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment, and Cuticura Pills. At the very first application the itching stopped, as if by magic, and her head became better every day. In ten days the humour ceased altogether, and by the time I had used one set of Cuticura Remedies she was almost cured. I got another set, and in a month she was completely cured, so that you could not tell she had ever had eczema. That was three months ago and there has never been any sign of a recurrence since. Her health is better than ever, and I ascribe her condition entirely to Cuticura Remedies. Her hair is growing thicker and thicker, too. Mrs. John Bisset, Easter Lumbennie, Newburgh, Fife N. B., June 14, 1907."
Send to nearest depot for free Cuticura Book on Treatment of Skin Diseases.
Cuticura Remedies are sold throughout the world. A Single Set often Cures. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5, Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; South Africa, Lennon, Ltd., Cape Town, etc.; U. S. A., Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.

Stephens' Ribbons AND Carbons For Typewriters

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING London

SWAN
Registered Trade Mark
GOLD & Co.
BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.
Patent Wrought IRON & STEEL HINGES ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.
No. 600.

Rowland's Macassar Oil
FOR THE HAIR
Is the Best Preparation you can use.
WHY?
BECAUSE without it the Hair becomes dry, thin, and brittle, and this is the nearest approach to the natural oil in the Hair, the loss of which causes baldness.
BECAUSE you must keep the Hair well nourished and not too dry, or you will soon lose it.
Ladies require it to keep the Hair soft and silky.
Men require it to prevent baldness.
Children require it to lay the foundation of a Luxuriant Growth.
Of Stores, Chemists, and ROWLANDS, 67, Hatton Garden. Sizes, 2/6, 7/-, 10/6.
Sold in a Golden Colour for Fair Hair

SHAW, WALLACE AND CO.,
BOMBAY
AGENTS FOR:
ARTHUR KOPPEL'S
LIGHT RAILWAY MATERIAL

LARGE STOCK OF:
STEEL RAILS, STEEL SLEEPERS
Switches, Tipping-Platform Waggons
TURNTABLES, WHEELS-AXLES, AXLEBOXES
Patent Rollerbearings, Locomotives, etc.
For immediate supply.

A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.
If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.
Clarke's Blood Mixture
IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.
It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For
SCROFULA, SCURVY, ECZEMA, BLOOD POISON, ULCERS, SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES, BAD LEGS, BLOTCHES, SPOTS, BLACKHEADS PIMPLES, AND SORES OF ALL KINDS
it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.
It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.
NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.
Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.
TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.
Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'" —June 18, 1903.
IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the Family Doctor the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."
Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.
ASK FOR
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE
and beware of worthless imitations and substitute

MRS. BEETON says: "In pastry making, the quality to be desired is lightness." For plain pastry, lightness can always be secured by using
'Paisley Flour'
(TRADE MARK)
—the sure raising powder. Take a dessert-spoonful of "Paisley Flour" to a quarter-pound of flour, and mix well dry before making the dough. Bake as usual, and you will have crisp, light, very digestible pastry, which will not get doughy when cold. "Paisley Flour" is made by BROWN & POLSON only.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, JULY 29.] [BOMBAY, JULY 30.

FINANCIAL.

		Rates.	Flos.	Minus.
2½ per cent.	Consols	87	1/16	
3 do.	Rentes	95 3/4		unchgd
2½ do.	Sterling Loan	99 1/8		unchgd
3 do.	Govt. Securities	62 15/16		unchgd
Bar Silver in London		24 3/8	1/8	
Do.	do. 2 months' hence	24 3/8	1/16	
Do.	in New York	52 7/8	3/8	
Exchange on London at Paris		25·12 1/2		1/2
Do.	do do. Berlin	20·39 3/4	1/4	
Do.	do. do. New York	4·86 7/8		1/8
Discount Bank of England Rate		2 1/2	since 28th May	
Do.	Short London Bills	1 3/8		unchgd
	3 months' sight			
Do.	Indian Bank Bills	2 3/8		unchgd
Do.	6 months' sight			
Do.	3 Months' Fine Trade Bills	1 7/8		unchgd
Do.	6 Months' Fine Trade Bills	2 7/8		unchgd
Interest	Day-to-day Loans	5/8		unchgd
Do.	7-day Market Loans	1		unchgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate)...1s. 3 23-32d. unchgd.
Bar Silver (per oz.) 77 /10 unchanged.
Closing tone of Silver—Dull.

At the Periodical biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for ... ...Rs. 10,00,000
Rs. 3,00,000 were allotted to Bombay.
Rs. 10,000 were allotted to Madras.

Rs. 3,10,000 at 1 1 29/32

Telegraphic Transfers.—
Rs. 1,00,000 were allotted to Calcutta at 1 3 15-16.
Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening, including last Public Sale ... ...Rs. 10,000
Amount to be allotted next week ...Rs. 10,00,000

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots	Quiet but Firm
Futures	...Steady.
East Indian	...Quiet.
Manchester	...Quiet.
Total Sales	...5,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export ...	200
imports	... .
Mid-Americans ...	...6·06+13
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	7 11/16 unchgd

Future Delivery Prices :—

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·64	5·32	5·14	5·08	5·02
+03	+03	—01	—02	—03
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	
5·00	4·98	4·99	5·00	
—02	—02	—02	—02	

New York—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	3,000
Do. do. last year ...	4,900
Exports to Great Britain	.....
Do. to Continent	6,000

Spot Cotton—10·50 unchanged

Futures—Month of Oct....9·37—02 { Advanced early on favorable cables and declined later owing to bearish private crop reports.
Do do. Dec...9·18—03 }

New Orleans :—

Spot Cotton—10 3 8 unchgd
Futures—Month of Oct. 9·35 +03
Do. do. Dec. 9·24 +04
Closing Tone of Spot—Quiet.

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi C. I. F.—38 3/4—August-Sept.—Hull—Value—Canal.
Red F. A. Q. Karachi C. I. F.—38 3/8—August-Sept.—Hull—Value—Canal.
Tone of Wheat.—Dull.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—
Tone of Rapeseed—Quiet but steady.

Linseed :—
Bombay, per 416 lbs, ex-ship 48 July.-August.—Havre—Sellers—Canal.
Tone of Linseed—Quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6¼ unchanged.

Sugar :—
German granulated sugar, double bags, C. and F. India 13 4 1/2
Months of Shipment—August—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar—Steady.

Rubber :—
Para Rubber 3 16—Sellers.

Arrivals :—
"Weissenfels."

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
1 Box Sovs.....	2,325	Aden	C. Khushal
Gold Coins.....	2,905		
1 Box Rupees ...	5,000	Lamoo	R. Cooverger
1 Bundle Sovs...	15	Linga	H.S.A. Yezdi
Gold Coins.....	135		
Rupees	1,100		
2 Bundles Sovs..	645	Muscat ...	E. Hassam
Rupees	4,355		
1 Bundle Rupees	2000	Bushire ...	M. Mackenzie & Co.
2 Bundles Sov...	45	Busreh.....	E. Hayim
Gold Coins.....	180		
Rupees	4,925		
3 Bundles Rs....	5,200	Koweit....	Sundry Importers
10 Bundles Sovs .	585	Bahrein	
Rupees	21,915		
1 Box Sovs	37,500	London.....	Chartered Bank

BOMBAY MARKETS.

THURSDAY EVENING.] [30TH JULY, 1908.

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :—

Bank of England... 2½ per cent. from 28th May.
Bank of Bengal ... 3 per cent. „ 16th July.
Bank of Bombay... 3 per cent. „ 23rd „
Bank of Madras ... 4 per cent. „ 14th „

Money :—
The Bank of Bengal cash balance is Rs. 31 lacs up.

Exchange :—
There is no change in this market. Quotations are steady at 1s. 3 27-32 T. T. and 1s. 3 7-8 for demand Bank bills, at which latter rate there is a small enquiry for the mail. The rate for credits is 1-4 3 months' sight but very few bills are offered. Far Eastern rates are slightly firmer.

We quote :—

T. T. on London ...	1s. 3 27/32d.
Demand Draft ...	1s. 3 7/8d.
Credits—3 months' sight.. ...	1s. 4d.
Do. 6 months' sight— ...	1s. 4 5/32d.
Do 2 months' sight—France	167 3/4
Do 2 months' sight. Marks	127
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	134
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	152
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	178 1/2

Government Paper :—
The monthly Government Paper settlement takes place to-morrow and during the account there have been more sellers than buyers. The expectation that the Now Loan will be issued on the 4th August is no doubt responsible for the present weak state of the market. A moderate business has been transacted to-day in preparation for to-morrow's settlement but at the close rates are weaker. At opening to-day the quotations were 95 5-16 for this settlement and 95 1-8 for the second settlement and they now close 1-16 down in both positions. Calcutta market is also weaker at 95 3-8 ready and 95 1-4 for delivery forward in a month.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs.	95 4
1st Settlement	„	95 4
2nd Settlement	„	95 1

Bullion :—
On Wednespay in London ready bar silver improved 1-8 to and forward 1-16 both to 24 3-8, while New York was up 3-8 to 52 7-8. Our local market has also been firmer, the ready rate improving 1-8 to 63 1-8 ex-duty. Forward rates are noted below. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	6	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	6	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	3	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	4	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	63	2	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	63	12	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	63	14	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—
Market for New Crop is easier particularly for Bengals, of which there are many sellers. Exporters are doing nothing, but in the bazaar business has been done in Bengals and Khangaum Akola.

For ready cotton there was very little enquiry by shippers, and mills were buying only for immediate requirements.

QUOTATIONS :—

	OLD CROP. Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	235	July-August
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti.	218	„
Fine M. G Damangaum-Pulgaon.	210	„
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola	204	„
Fine M. G. Amraoti ...	204	„
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	192	„
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	198	„
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	198	„
Good Westerns ...	196	„
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	227	„
NEW CROP.	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	243	March/09
Good M. G. Broach ...	236/7	„
Fine M. G. Nagpur Kampti ...	216	Jan/09
Fine M. G. Damangaum Pulgaon ...	207/8	„
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola ...	201	„
Fine M. G. Amraoti... ...	201	„
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	189	„
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	185	„
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	185/6	„
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	175/6	„

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	Quiet but Steady.
Estimated Sales	4,000 bales.
Total Imports	1,000

Future Delivery Prices :—

J.-A.	A.-S.	S.-O.	O.-N.	N.-D.
5·66	5·32	5·14	5·08	5·02
+02	unchgd	unchgd	unchgd	unchgd
D.-J.	J.-F.	F.-M.	Mar-Apl.	
5·00	4·98	4·99	5·00	

unchgd

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—
The market is quiet with little doing.

We quote :—

Ready	Rs.	8 7 0 B. T.
September	„	8 14 0 R. T.

Rapeseed :—
The market is quiet and the enquiry is extremely limited. Prices are unchanged as under :—

Ready Brown Cawnpore	Rs.	9 0 0 B. T.
„ Yellow Cawnpore...	„	10 0 0
„ Guzerat ...	„	10 3 0

Poppyseed :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 10 8 0 B. T.
Tone.—Quiet.

Castorseed :—
Rs 31 0 0
Tone—Quiet.

Cottonseed :—
Rs. 27 0 0
Tone—Steady.

Mowraseed :—
Ready... ... ... Rs. 5 15 0 B. T.
Tone.—Firm.

Wheat :—
White Delhi, Aug-Sept. ... Rs. 6 4 0 R. T.
New „ April-May ... „ 5 6 0
Tone.—Quiet.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	1,390
India	64 1/2

Mills :—

Century...	375
David	355
Empress	310
Kobinoor	732½
Manockji Petit	3,110
New Great Eastern Mill ...	1824

Presses :—

New Mofussil	640

Miscellaneous :—

Alcock Ashdown & Co. ...	310
Badham Pile & Co	127
Bombay Flour Mill	905
Bombay Steam Nav.	340
Colaba Land and Mill... ...	1,085
Delhi Flour Mill	153
Marcks & Co.	138

Railways :—

Ahmedabad-Prantej	572½
Amritsar-Patti...	117
Tapti-Valley	422½

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday—

Cotton	1,656 bales.
Wheat	11,341 cwts.
Linseed	872 „
Rapeseed	2,650 „
Gingellyseed	490 „
Poppyseed	1,062 „
Groundnuts	545 „
Castorseed	2,772 „
Rice	1,815 „
Myrabollams	425 „
Cottonseed	2,597 „
Mowraseed	4,637 „
Gram	1,763 „
Joowar	51 „
Maize	nil

BILLS ON LONDON.

The following is the result of the allotment of Sterling Bills on the Secretary of State for India in London for £1,000,000 offered for sale on Thursday, the 23rd July, 1908, at 15 29/32d. the rupee:—

	Calcutta £	Bombay £	Madras £	Total. £
Total amount of tenders received	4,30,000	4,30,000	nil.	6,60,000
Total amount accepted.....	4,30,000	4,30,000	nil.	8,60,000

KARACHI FREIGHT MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

KARACHI, JULY 30.

The freight market, which was better at the commencement of the week, has again had a set-back, due to uncertainty regarding the Railway, as any heavy rain will again cause a break in diversions and the weather is still far from settled.

We have been isolated, so far as goods traffic is concerned, for 3 weeks. If through-traffic is possible on and after 1st August next, as expected, its regularity must apparently, for some time further, be dependent on the absence of rain. The situation is not such as to encourage exporters to take up tonnage in the near positions.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	12 p. c.	1,385
Bank of India.....	100	50	5 „	63¾ xd.
Bank of Bengal	500	500	12 „	1,470
Bank of Madras	500	500	10 „	1,130
Commercial Bank of India	P. 100	100	6 „	63½
Specie Bank	O. 50	50	1¼ „	16
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.....	100	50	5 „	54 xd.
Punjab National Bk.	100	100	14 „	253
EXCHANGE BANKS.	100	30 p.c.	9 „	120
Chartered Bank	£20	£20	13 „	£52
Mercantile	£25	£12½	6 „	£18¾
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor.....	£25	£12-10	6 „	£17½
	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd £754 old issue new issue
National Bk of India.	£25	£12½	12 p. c.	670

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES

			Last Half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown and Co.....	100	100		xd 310
All India United Insurance, Co., Ld...	100	20	¾	15
Back Bay Bath	50	50	6	40
Badham Pile	100	100	yr. 10	127
BombayBurma Trading Corporation ...	2,500	2,500	330	10,100
Bombay Burma New Issue	625	625	82½	xd 2,550
Bombay Electric ...	P. 210	10	p. c. 6	159
Supply and Tramways Co., Ld.....	O. £10	£10	Nil.	14⅜
Bombay Ice Mfg.....	100	100	Nil.	28
Bombay Flour Mill...	500	500	40	910
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	p. c. 5	500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company...	O. 250	250	p. c. 6	336½
Central India Mining Co., Limited	P. 250	250	p. c. 6	275
Delhi Flour.....	100	100	yr. 50	xd. 350
Empire of India Life Assurance	200	200	16	152
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	500	50	yr p.c. 17	110
John Roberts and Co	100	10	1½	20
Kemp and Co.....	100	100	divd 10	195
Kurnachee Landing..	200	375	yr. 14	215
Marcks and Co.....	100	200	12	150
Napier Hotel Co.....	100	100	10	137
Oriental, Govt. Security Life A.....	200	100	il.	25
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited	100	50	p. c. 18½	185
Phillips and Co.....	40	30	...	33
Port Canning Co.....	1,000	40	p. c. 10	59
Shivrajpur	A. 10	1,000	yr. 27	490
Syndicate	B. 10	10	p. c. 75	37
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company.....	100	10	Nil.	30
Soundy and Co.....	100	100	8	90
Tata Iron Steel Co., Limited	O. 75	100	Nil.	nom 20
	£ 15	30	...	dis. 11½
	D. 30	...	...	
	P. 150	30	...	dis. 5
Thackerand Co.....	100	100	p. c. 20	xd 290
Telephone Company.	25	25	yr. 1½	xd 34
Treacher and Co.....	500	500	yr. 40	585

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15	475
Alliance	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½	165
Assur Veerjee.....	500	500	50	400
Berar Manufacturing	200	200	20	195
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50	615
Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co.	250	250	12½	700
Bombay United.....	250	250	20	470
Century	500	500	50	375
Central India	500	500	85	1,735
China	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Dhhol Silk	500	580	20	575
Colaba Land & Mill..	700	700	50	1,080
Coronation Mills.....	500	500	60	800
Connaught	500	300	25	260
Coorla	1,000	1,000	40	750
Crescent	100	100	5	98½
Crown	500	500	qr. 60	1,200
Currimbhoy.....	1,000	1,000	50	xd 985
David	250	250	20	358½
Emperor Edward ...	500	500	20	610
Empress	500	500	25	310
Framji Petit	1,000	1,000	75	1,380
Gold Mohur	500	509	20	275
Hindustan	1,000	1,000	20	515
Howard & Bulloughs	500	500	25	480
Hyderabad	1,000	1,000	60	1,200
Imperial Cotton.....	500	500	15	150
Indian Manufg.....	1,000	1,000	35	640
Indo-China Manufg..	1,000	1,000	divid 75	1,150
James Greaves	500	500	25	325
Jamshed Manufg ...	250	250	10	162½
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	divid 35	385
Jubilee Mills	1,000	1,080	20	400
Khandesh	1,000	810	75	1,050
Khatao Mackunji ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 45	720
Kohinoor	500	500	25	732½
Leopold	100	100	3	60
Luxmidas.....	1,000	1,000	40	400
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	2,000	80	1,380
Madras United	1,000	1,000	125	3,150
Manockji Petit	1,000	1,000	150	3,145
Morarji Goculdas ...	1,000	1,000	175	xd 2925
Mysore Spinning ...	250	250	.....	53½
Mysore Spinning ...	50	50	.....	20
New Great Eastern...	200	200	Nil.	182½
New City of Bombay	500	500	20	675
Phoenix	100	100	5	xd 100
Presidency	1,000	1,000	20	620
Queen	1000	1,000	20	825
Rehman	500	500	p. c. 6	500
Ripon	1,000	1,000	divid 50	830
Sassoon Cotton	1,000	1,000	p. c. 10	915
Sassoon Silk	500	500	40	560
Sholapur	1,000	1,000	200	xd 4,400
S. Mahratta.....	250	250	20	190
Standard Mills	500	500	50	1,135
Sun	250	250	25	170
Swadeshi.....	500	500	45	xd 1,305
Textile.....	500	500	30	1,175
Union (V. Gopalji)...	1,000	1,000	50	750
Western India.....	1,000	1,000	20	520

PRESS COMPANIES.

			Yearly.	
Akbar	750	750	125	3,200
Albert (Kurrachee)...	1,100	1,100	45	650
Bombay Cotton	125	125	15	92½
Breul's Cawnpore ...	200	200	20	260
Broach City.....	200	200	14	225
Fort	475	475	22½	270
French.....	500	500	25	xd. 510
Godavery Valley	1,000	1,000	100	1,100
Harvey and Sabhapatty	500	500	50	480½
Hindustan P & M...	250	250	15	115
Hingolee	100	100	6	110
Idian Cotton.....	125	125	11½	130
Khangaum	400	400	25	330
Mahmudpura Ctn ...	125	125	7½	100
Mahuva	200	200	Nil.	150½
Mercantile	125	125	Nil.	57
Manmar Manufg.....	250	250	25	292½
New East Indian ...	1,000	1,000	75	1,020
New Moufussil Co...	400	400	50	640
New Berar	500	500	40	495
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	495
Oomri	1,000	1,000	50	1,025
Purbhany	1,000	1,000	100	1,150
Sassoon	500	500	30	350
Sind and Punjab Co..	1,000	1,000	140	4,400
Sind	400	400	35	720
Surat City	200	200	24	280
Volkart U. P. Co., Ld	1,000	1,000	80	1,015
Wardhwan G. & P...	150	50	13	125

RAILWAY COMPANIES

Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway	500	500	6 p. c.	xd 572½
Amritsar Patty	100	100	5 „	117
Tapti Valley Railway Company.....	500	500	4 „	430
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	100	100	5 „	xd. 102

GREEN ROOM GOSSIP.

FALSE DESCRIPTION.

M. Severin-Mars is unquestionably an actor of some talent, but he made an unfortunate mistake in coming across the Channel to us as "The French Irving." We all happen to remember Irving rather well; he was a great actor, and we always made a special point of producing his plays on a lavish scale, and engaging an excellent company. So it is not too easy to see where the resemblance comes in. M. Severin-Mars might have done better if he had called himself "The French Macready." Playgoers of the present generation have not seen Macready. But Irving was well within their time. Why, his portrait on my mantelpiece bears the figures, written by his own exquisitely expressive hand, "1905"! Wherefore, M. Severin-Mars should most certainly have dipped much deeper into "the river of years" for his twin brother.

THE FIRST OF THE DANDIES.

The principal play of M. Severin-Mars's repertoire "La Derniere Soiree de Beau Brummell," though historically correct, is very forcibly reminiscent of the last act of "The Last of the Dandies," which gave us, it may be remembered, "la derniere de le Comte d'Orsay." (This, by the way, should have suggested to M. Severin-Mars a preference for appearing before English audiences as "The French Tree." Not that he is in the least bit like Mr. Tree. But that, apparently, is of no consequence.) "La Derniere Soiree de Beau Brummell" is evidently founded upon a chapter in Captain W. Jesse's book, "The Life of George Brummell, Esq." In the last years of his life, when his mind had nearly gone, it was the Beau's custom, in the evenings, to hold imaginary receptions of those with whom he had once been on intimate terms. On these "gala" evenings, says Captain Jesse, he desired his attendant to arrange is apartment, set out a whist-table, and light the bougies (he only burnt tallow at the time), and at eight o'clock this man, to whom he had already given his instructions, opened wide the door of his sitting-room, and announced "The Duchess of Devonshire!" At the sound of her Grace's well-remembered name, the Beau, instantly rising from his chair, would advance towards the door, and greet the cold air from the staircase, as if it had been the beautiful Georgiana herself. At ten, when many other imaginary friends of former days had been received in the same way, his attendant announced the carriages—and this sad farce was at an end. M. Severin-Mars certainly performed this scene at the Koyalty with telling effect, but, if I might presume to make a suggestion, it is that the actor cuts some of his emotional sniffing.

A MESSAGE FROM (SEVERIN-) MARS.

A gentleman apparently representing, officially, M. Severin-Mars at the Royalty, writes to me pointing out the error of a contemporary in saying that Beau Brummell did not die at Caen, but at Callis. My correspondent says, "Since M. Severin-Mars has been criticised for what he has done ill, and borne the criticism with great amiability, he might at least be held to deserve praise, and not blame, for what he has done well." This, of course, is reasonable enough, and I have a great pleasure (but not a piteful one!) in publishing my correspondent's remark, and in agreeing with M. Severin-Mars over the death-place of Brummell. He may have held some of his imaginary receptions at Calais, but it was certainly at Caen where "la dernier" soiree de Beau Brummell took place, as there a dozen or more books to show. Clearly, M. Severin-Mars, whose only serious mistake is in calling himself "The French Irving," deserves to be defended from censure levelled at him for what turns out to be nothing worse than historical correctness!

"THE BOYS."

One of the greatest successes at the Court in former days was Mr. Pinero's farce, "The Amazons," in which Miss Ellaline Terriss, Miss Pattie Browne, and the late Miss Lily Hanbury appeared in boys' clothing; and this fact should give much cheer and courage to Miss Vera Beringer, who, at the Sloane Square Theatre, is giving a "matinee" performance of a new farcical comedy, "The Boys," who are really three girls—Miss Beringer herself, Miss May Blayney, and Miss Florence Lloyd. The plot, is of a sensational order, and the adventures of the young ladies concerned "startling" which is decidedly promising of itself, let alone the happy augury which seems to be contained in the circumstance alluded to at the beginning of this paragraph. Playgoers, by the way, scarcely need reminding that two, at least, of the three actresses appearing at the Court the other day have already made notable successes in knickerbockers. Miss Vera Beringer's Eric in "The Real Little Lord Fauntleroy" belongs to dramatic history and the dashing boys of Miss Lloyd, in musical plays, have always been much admired for their naturalness. To "The Boys" and the girls, the best success.

ANOTHER EXCELLENT MERCUTIO.

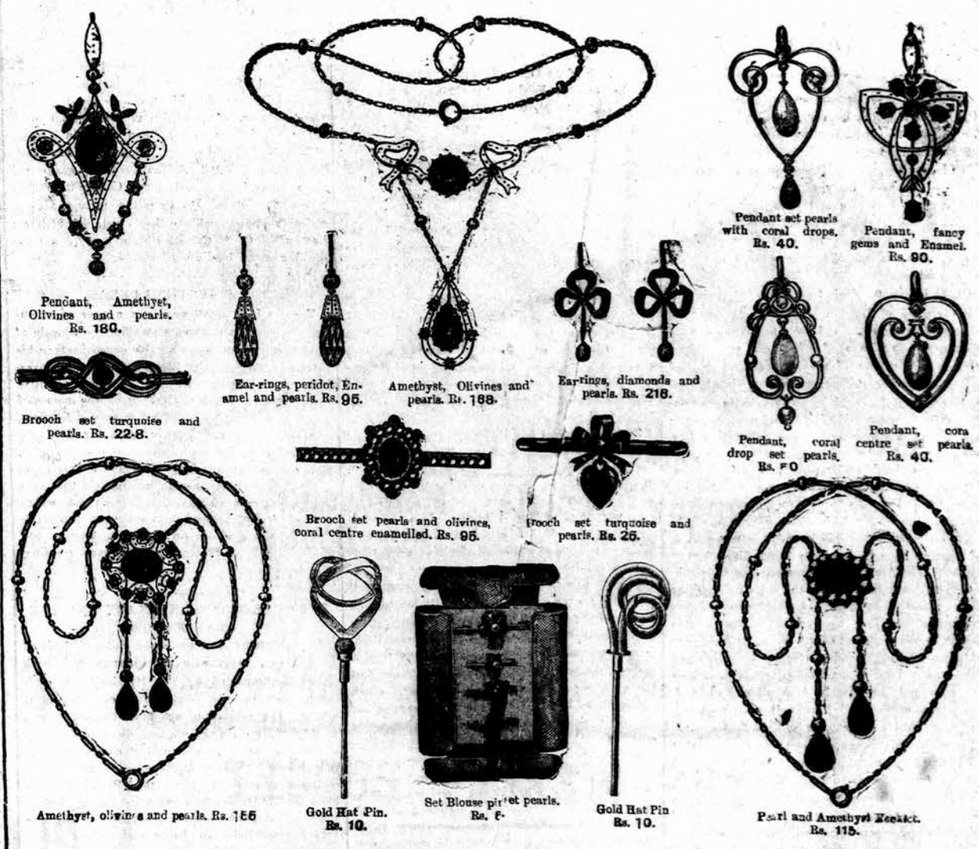
In the recent Lyceum production of "Romeo and Juliet," Mr. Eric Mayne, a capital actor of the William Terriss school (notwithstanding that Mr. Mayne sometimes plays villains), made "a hit, a very palpable hit" (to quote another play by the same distinguished author) as Mercutio. At Mrs. Crowe's "matinee" of "Romeo and Juliet" at the Kingsway, a few days ago, another excellent Mercutio turned up in the persen of Mr. Dore Lewin-Mannering, a young actor with a most pleasing presence and a very evident talent for speaking Shakespearian verse. But, then, Mr. Lewin-Mannering began with Mr. Ben Greet, continued with Mr. William Poel (of the Elizabethan Society), and finished with Mr. Beerbohm Tree, so he ought to be something of a Shakespearian acter! As it is, he is a great deal more than that, for he has successfully played Mr. Leonard Boyne's part of the Hon. Warren Barrington in "The Stronger Sex" and the Beerbohm Tree character of Baron Bonelli in "The Eternal City." He should do well.

THE London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian," writing on the 8th instant, remarked :—"It is believed that an announcement will shortly be made of the appointment of an Indian gentleman to the Viceroy's Executive Council. Such a departure has been near Lord Morley's heart for a considerable. The Finance Membership is practically vacant by the recent appointment of Sir Edward Baker to the Lieutenant Governorship of Bengal, and it is understood that during the autumn there will be a new Legal Member required by the transfer of Mr. Erle Richards to the High Court Bench as Chief Justice of Bengal in succession to Sir Francis Maclean."

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR Health, Beauty and Luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP", which Lady Constance Howard writes,—"is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin" Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Ernsonth, Lady Dorothy, Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap" see that the Name and Figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists, Grocery, etc.

BRITISH-MADE BRITISH DESIGNS.



MARCKS & Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

DE JONGH'S
OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR
LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL
THE PUREST... MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE.
THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.
Proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be
The superior Oil which produces the full curative effects in
CONSUMPTION, DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS,
GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES
OF CHILDHOOD, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.
MEDICAL OPINIONS.
DR. JAMES, Physician, London Hospital.
DR. SAUNDERS, C.B., Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.
"I have used Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."
DR. SIMPLE, Physician to the Throat and Chest, Finsbury Square.
DR. WHITMORE, Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.
"By own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regimenal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination.
DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints and Quarts, sealed with their Patent Capsule impressed on the top with Dr. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., Ltd., their Trade Mark, and bearing under the outer wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures. WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.
Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.
SOLE CONSIGNEES,
ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., Ltd., 210, HIGH H

The "Bombay Gazette"—Published Daily.

1 ANNA.] ONE ANNA ONLY. [1 ANNA.

BOMBAY GAZETTE ELECTRIC PRINTING WORKS

IS NOW

REPLETE

with an

Extensive Stock

of

PLANT & MATERIAL

and the

Most Improved Machinery

Driven by Electricity.

COMMERCIAL PRINTING A SPECIALITY.

Company Reports, Memoranda and Articles of Association, Books of Accounts, Ledgers, Journals, Day Books.

EXPEDITION & ACCURACY GUARANTEED.

JOB PRINTING

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

Ball Programmes, Menu Cards, Wedding Cards, Visiting Cards (Printed or Engraved), Die Stamping, Die Cutting.

MEMORIALS PETITIONS, ILLUMINATED ADDRESSES, &c

THE WEEKLY BUDGET.

Issued Every Sunday.

Contains the Principal News of the Week and Telegrams publisduring the Week.

SUBSCRIPTIONS

Yearly, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 7; Quarterly, Rs. 4—Post Free.

EXCHANGE TABLES.

"The Bombay Gazette Sterling Exchange Tables" a small neatly-bound Book, covering all Rates in 32nds—both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3¾d. to 1s. 4 23/32d. has been found to supply a long-felt want, and the extensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts. Price Rs.

"The cheapest, best and most convenient."—*Vide* Press.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

Published Every Saturday.

For the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Share Report, &c.; Summary of Cotton Exports for the Week; Imports and Exports of Treasure; Comparative Summaries of Exports; Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain; Lists and Rates of Exchange; List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication; and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week; Summary of Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription (*in advance*), Rs. 10.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

Proprietary Publications.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.

A description of some of its Historic Sites. By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST

Viewed in its Political, Social, and Commercial Aspects from Mandalay. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.

Narrative of a Journey from Bombay to the Bosphorus. By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.)

"BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Published Twice Daily.

PRICE ONE ANNA.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:

	Town—Delivered Free. Subscription Rate.	Discount Rate.	Mofussil—With Postage. Subscription Rate.	Discount Rate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Yearly ..	25	20	37½	30
Half-yearly	13¾	11	20	16
Quarterly ..	7½	6	10-10	8-8
Monthly ..	2½	2	3-12	3

THE OLDEST PAPER IN ASIA.

"Imperialistic—Fair Play to All."

Latest Information: European & Asian.

Current Indian News and Events.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Commercial News.

All Business Communications should be addressed to

THE GENERAL MANAGER & SECRETARY,

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE, LIMITED.

GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Published Every Saturday.

The "Overland Summary" is Published Weekly for despatch by the English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size. It contains the week's News and Notes, Army Orders, &c., carefully arranged.

English Subscription—£1-1-0 per year, Post Free.

Town Subscription—Yearly, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 7; and Quarterly, Rs. 4.

Mofussil—Yearly, Rs. 15-12; Half-yearly, Rs. 8; and Quarterly, Rs. 5.

The Indian Railway Travellers' Guide.

Published Monthly.

Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railways.

Abstract of Rules and Regulations, Through Routes, and Fares from Bombay to Places in India and Abroad.

Postal and Telegraphic information.

Steam-Boat and Dak Companies.

Places of Interest along the Coast.

A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines.

Price Eight Annas.

Annual Subscription Rs. 5 including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

Proprietary Publications.

LAYS OF THE LAW.

Being a Selection of Leading Cases from the Bombay High Court Reports after the manner of various other Great Poets. By W. E. H. One Rupee.

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.

Being a compilation of Decisions etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.

WILL FORMS of different kinds—Price

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

THE RECORD FOR RELIABILITY!

HAS ALWAYS BEEN HELD BY.

SIDDELEY AUTOCARS.

COME AND INSPECT OUR NEW STOCK.

Sole Agents:—

K. & S. MOTOR COY.,

TARDEO, BOMBAY.

DINNEFORD'S

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel.

Safest and most Effective Aperient for Regular Use.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

MAGNESIA

PURITY AND QUALITY GUARANTEED.

STUHR'S GENUINE

TRAD MARK.

RUSSIAN CAVIARE

Preserved in Tins and Glass Jars.

C. F. STUHR & Co., HAMBURG

Export Agent:

W. LOVEGROVE, 12, St. MARY AXE, LONDON.

GUARANTEED BY US TO KEEP IN TROPICAL CLIMATES.

NATURAL

ENO'S

HEALTH-GIVING

FRUIT

REFRESHING

SALT

INVIGORATING

YOUNGS,

RYLAND STREET WORKS,

BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.

MANUFACTURERS OF

LONDON PATTERN ROPE PULLEY BLOCKS.

Blocks for hain, Hemp and Wires Rope, Cranes, Lifting Jacks, Hoisting Crabs, &c.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE, NO.72. 72.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M. THE KING.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH

SCRUBB'S CLOUDY AMMONIA

MARVELLOUS PREPARATION

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Invigorating in Hot Climates.
Cleans Plate and Jewellery. Softens Hard Water.

For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.

SCRUBB & CO., LTD., GUILDFORD STREET, LONDON, S.E.

SAINT-RAPHAËL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE

Very palatable.

*Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of **Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence**, to **young women, children** and the **aged**. Invaluable in hot climates.* DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS *is a* MELISSA *and* MINT *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation.*

To be taken on a lump of sugar.

COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL, *Valence* (Drôme-France).
SPENCER & Co., Sole Agents for *Madras*. — PHILLIPS & Co., Agents in *Bombay*.
DUMOULIN & Co., Agents in *Pondicherry*.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.,

WATCH AND CLOCK SPECIALISTS AND MANUFACTURERS,

Alice Building, 31, Hornby Road,

BOMBAY.

THE RAILWAY REGULATOR WATCH.

Strong Nickel, Open-face, Keyless, Lever Watch, will stand plenty of rough wear, and keep good time. We can confidently recommend it as one of the best cheap Watches in the market.

Nickel Silver Case ... ... Rs. 10.
Solid Silver Case ... ... Rs. 15.

Guaranteed for three Years.

JOHN MOIR & SON,

PROVISION MANUFACTURERS

OF

LONDON, ABERDEEN & SEVILLE.

Awarded 13 GOLD MEDALS for Superior Quality.

Purveyors by Royal Warrant to

His Majesty the King

ARMY & NAVY RATIONS

In 2 lb. Tins.

COMPLETE PRICE LIST AVAILABLE.

Wholesale Depots: BOMBAY, KARACHI AND CALCUTTA.

Where large and varied stocks are held for IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

Managing Agents: SAMUEL FITZE & Co., Ld.

RETAIL FROM ALL PROVISION MERCHANTS THROUGHOUT INDIA

DOULTON'S

GERM-PROOF

FILTERS

BY ROYAL WARRANT.

PASSED BY BOARD OF TRADE.
ADOPTED BY ADMIRALTY, 1907.
USED BY LONDON HOSPITALS.

THE MOST EFFECTIVE FILTERS OBTAINABLE.
SUPPLIED THROUGH ALL THE PRINCIPAL STORES.

ROYAL DOULTON POTTERIES,
LONDON, ENGLAND.

BENGER'S FOOD

A Food of great nutritive value which can be made suitable for any degree of digestive power by the simple process of letting it stand for a longer or shorter period at one stage of its preparation.

When strength is returning after illness, a carefully regulated and increasing amount of exercise for the digestive functions is beneficial. Benger's Food is the only food which can be prepared so as to give the stomach this regulated amount of work.

Benger's Food is sold in Tins by Chemists, &c., everywhere.

MAKES THE SKIN AS SOFT AS VELVET.

BEETHAM'S LAIT "Larola" Regd

KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES, AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun.

PREVENTS THE ATTACK OF MOSQUITOES, etc. When frequently used.

IT IS UNEQUALLED AS A DELIGHTFUL SKIN TONIC & EMOLLIENT.

M. BEETHAM & SON, Cheltenham, England.

Bombay Agents:—Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bombay.
Messrs. THOMSON & TAYLOR, Bombay.
Messrs. KEMP & Co., Ltd., Bombay.

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,

(WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD.,

CULWELL WORKS, WOLVERHAMPTON, ENG.

MAKERS OF

PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,

FOR

STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.

MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.

WRITE FOR LIST No. 20.

CABLE: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON
CODES: OWN & A B C (5TH EDITION).

A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a

The best BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF REDY.

SARSAPARILLA

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITY

WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD

THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELING, ERUPTIONS,

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.

Be sure you get WILKINSON'S

N.B. the signature of the Proprietor and Trade Mark, thus

To avoid impositions the Public are respectfully cautioned that WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA is only sold in ONE SIZE bottle, (Any imitation is a fraud) and to notice this,

Fortify the System against Disease with PURE BLOOD.

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA

Has over 75 Years' World-Wide Reputation.

Sold by all Chemists and Dealers throughout the World.

AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; KEMP & Co., &c.; THOMSON & Co., Limited.

CARLTON WISKY
CARLTON WHISKY
THE HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY
ELEVEN YEARS OLD
SHIPPED BY RICHARD MATHEWS & COMPANY LTD
RICHARD MATHEWS & Co. LD., LONDON.
FINEST HIGHLAND MALT
11 YEARS OLD
Obtainable of all Leading Merchants throughout the World.

BANG'S REGISTERED EB WB TRADE MARK PIPES.

MANUFACTURED IN LONDON FROM THE BEST QUALITY BRIAR ROOT.

RENOWNED FOR THEIR BEAUTIFUL FINISH AND COOL SMOKING.

TO BE OBTAINED AT ALL CIGAR STORES.

See each pipe stamped BARLING'S MAKE. ESTABLISHED 1812.

AUTOMATIC KNITTING MACHINE.

KNITS GARMENTS, FANCY WORK AND SEAMLESS HOSIERY.

(PAIR OF SOCKS IN 20 MINUTES).

Reduced Price, £8 Cash.

CHEAPEST & BEST Knitting Machine obtainable.

Made at the Company's own British Factory.

VALUABLE FOR FAMILY USE AT HOME. Write: BGA. Dept., 83, Southwark Street, LONDON, Eng.

"CAU[illegible]

"under the [illegible]name of "PHOSPHODYNE is protected
"proceedin[illegible]s Protection Act for the whole of India and
"imitation [illegible]aken against the vendors of any colorable or other

[illegible] awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition 1883-[illegible]

DR. LALOR'S TRADE MARK

PHOSPHODYNE

[illegible]ST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

[illegible]sustained its [illegible] the Best and [illegible]horic Cure for [illegible]rvis, Sleeplessness, [illegible]Kidney, and Acute [illegible]reams, Premature [illegible]neral Debility, all [illegible]ll Functional and [illegible]the System, caused [illegible] Vital Forces.

[illegible]andard Phosphoric [illegible]bility and its kindred [illegible]ed permanent, all [illegible]gs and Distressing [illegible] with a rapidity [illegible]vellous.

[illegible] Treatment of the above [illegible]

Its energising effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations! None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities, that no other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

HEALTH, STRENGTH & ENERGY.

[illegible] Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

[illegible] DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, [illegible]

[illegible]MPSTEAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

MERIDIAN WATCH Co.

Intending Purchasers of Watches are requested to send for the New Edition of our Catalogue of Watches, shewing Sizes, Styles, Qualities, and Prices.

Trouble and Money will both be saved by Purchasers acquainting themselves with the recent Improvements in Watchmaking.

☞ Watch Repairs receive the careful attention of Expert European Watchmakers.

G. A. CHARPIE & CO.,

BOMBAY.

"GREATEST OF ALL LARGE OR SMALL."

THE HAMMOND No. 12.

Absolute Visible Writing.

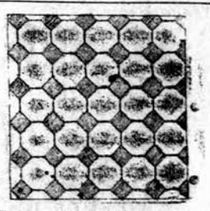
Polychrome Ribbon Attachment, enabling operator to write in two colors.

35 LANGUAGES IN 216 STYLES TYPE ON THE ONE TYPEWRITER.

THE HAMMOND TYPEWRITER AGENCY,

28, ESPLANADE ROAD,

BOMBAY.



F. MURAGLIA & CO.,

APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED SINCE 1878.

Rough Marble Slabs, Blocks and Tiles—Furniture tiles of assorted ornamental designs, floor and wall tiles always in stock and supplied at lowest rates. Trial solicited. Contract works undertaken and executed under very experienced management.

Best *English* white glazed Tiles at specially low rates:

UNEQUALLED FOR QUALITY!

Kaviraj N. N. Sen's

KESHRANJAN.

This preparation exerts an impressive cooling effect on the Brain and removes nervous headache. This is a marvellous specific against baldness. For sparse hair or grey hair *Keshranjan* is a tried remedy. It has an abundance of sweet perfume and is full of hair-growing properties.

Ladies Love Keshranjan oil as a favourite hair dressing.

Price:—Re. 1 per bottle—Rs. 1-5 post-free.

OUR NETRABINDU cures inflammation of the eye, ophthalmia, cataract, fleshy growth, ulceration, Watering of the eye, short-sightedness, sore eye, dim vision, and all sorts of derangement of the eye, fear or intolerance of light, granulous eyelids and all obstinate eye-diseases.

Price per phial Rs. 1; Packing and postage As. 5.

THE AYURVEDIC SYSTEM OF HINDU MEDICINE.

In English by Kaviraj Nagendra Nath Sen. Complete in 3 Volumes, containing two thousand honestly printed pages. It deals with Therapeutics, Pathology, Pharmacy, a full descriptions of reducing different metals with an exhaustive glossary of plants in Hindee, Sanskirit, Bengali, with their Scientific names.

	Rs.	a.
Price 3 Volumes complete	8	0
Packing and Postage	1	4
One Volume	4	0
Packing and Postage	0	12

KAVIRAJ NAGENDRA NATH SEN,

Government Medical Diploma-Holder,

M. C. S. (Paris), S. M. C. L., and M. S. A. S., (London), &c.

Nos. 16/1 & 19, Lower Chitpur Road, CALCUTTA.

Published by A. N. TEMPLETON for the Proprietors," The Bombay Gazette," Limited, and Printed by N D'MELLO, at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, at No. 2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 60 Cornhill A. C.; Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co., 2, Whitefriars Street, London, E. C.; Messrs WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co., 66 Fenchurch Street London, E. C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNAN & Co. Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs THACKER SPINK & Co